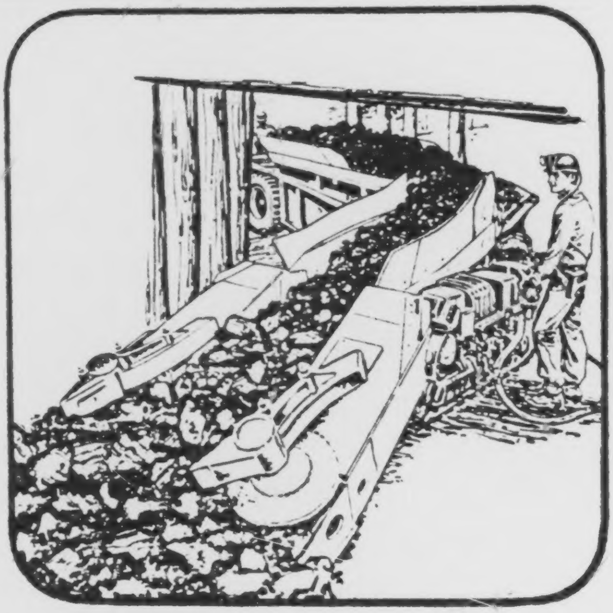
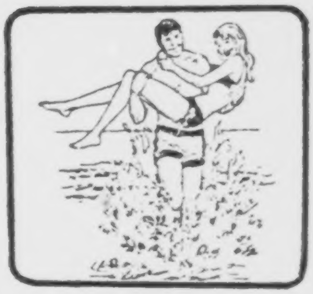
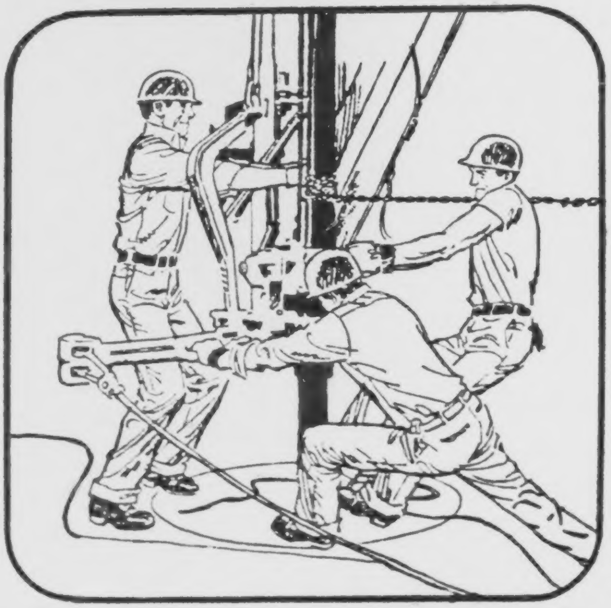
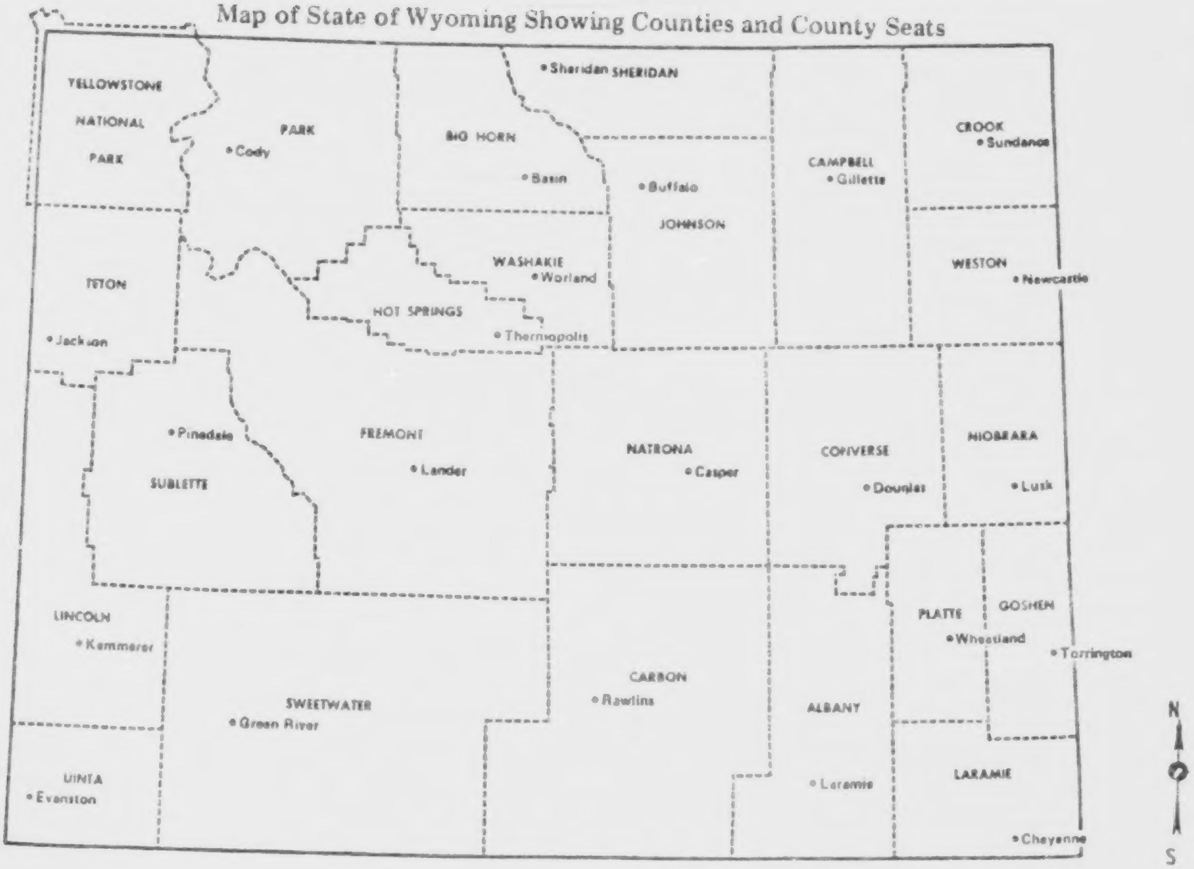
1984
WYOMING
ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

Employment Security Commission of Wyoming
Research & Analysis Section



Map of State of Wyoming Showing Counties and County Seats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Lander
NATRONA
Casper
CONVERSE
Douglas
NIOBRARA
Lusk
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CARBON
Rawlins
ALBANY
Laramie
PLATTE
Wheatland
GOSHEN
Torrington
LARAMIE
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WYOMING

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1984

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SEPTEMBER 1983

The Annual Planning Information Report is a statistical report which analyzes the labor market developments and problems in Wyoming and its counties. The report is published so that more accurate and current information on the labor force, its components and future outlook is available both inside and outside the Wyoming Employment Security System. The report covers economic developments in Wyoming and specific sections of the State where employment and unemployment problems are concentrated.

The report is intended for use in employment security and labor market operations and for public dissemination to community planners, educatores, antipoverty organizations, local and state officials, business, labor and community leaders, and other who need labor and job market information for decision making purposes.

This report is published annually with current supplemental information available in the quarterly publication: "Wyoming Labor Force Trends". Comments, suggestions and questions are always welcomed and may be forwarded to:

Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602

The Wyoming Employment Security Commission is affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

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INTRODUCTION

As of mid 1983 the recession that started in 1981 is still with us. Although inflation figures and interest rates have dropped significantly in the last 12 months, unemployment rates have remained high and low consumer confidence has insured a slow road to recovery. Although slow growth is evident for the first quarter of 1983, consumers are still wary, due to a 1982 federal defecit of over $200 billion, and the inability of Congress to agree on the 1984 federal budget.

Wyoming's energy industry boom (1970-79) which slowed dramatically in 1980-81, has finally hit bottom. The after effects are quite severe. The annual average unemployment rate in Wyoming for 1982 was 5.8%. This compares to the nations's average of 9.7% for the same period. However, by March of 1983 the state's unemployment figure was at the 10.9% mark, which was higher than the nation's rate of around 10.8% for the same month. Indeed, Wyoming was the only state to have its unemployment rate double in the last year. Unfortunately this means that there have been multitudes of people laid off in the last 12 months. Coal, trona, and uranium mines as well as oil producers are feeling the worst of it. Inflation is down, but this was primarily caused by the worst recession since the Great Drepression. This, in turn, has created record unemployment throughout the state. Just as Wyoming has always lagged behind the nation in unemployment and inflation, it can also be assumed that it will lag behind the nation in its slow recovery and growth. After the nation's manufacturing and production operations begin to come around, there will be more of a need for Wyoming's energy. Until then Wyoming's people will have to ride out the storm.

This report reviews statistical information prepared by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission and other state and federal agencies. The report also analyzes past and present trends in Wyoming's economy, including the labor force, population and industrial sectors. Projections for 1984 and other years are interspersed within the report to provide the user with useful tools for planning or other purposes. A recent addition to the report is the inclusion of tables in the Appendix which compares data from all of the states on such areas as housing costs, and per capita taxes, and many other topics.

It should also be mentioned that this planning report for 1984, is written during August of 1983. Consequently, the statements and projections are based on 1982 and January through July 1983 data.

THE NATION'S ECONOMY

The famous economist Paul Samuelson once said that the person who finds the cure for stagflation should get a Nobel Prize. Stagflation occurs when real growth and job opportunities are stagnate (recession), while at the same time wages and prices are rising (inflation). In recent years economic analysts have emptied the shelves in search of the proper catalyst that would stimulate a shift towards economic prosperity. The Reagan administration has made a concerted effort to deal with these problems, but the jury is still out on how successful they've been.

In 1981 the administration set a goal to bring inflation down to 10.5% from the 13.5% experienced in 1980. They met that goal achieving a 10.4% rate. Their projected unemployment for 1981 was 7.4%. They fell just short of that, attaining a 7.6% rate. In 1982 their goal for inflation was 7.2%. They easily surpassed that as the Consumer Price Index (the tool for measuring the inflation rate) fell to 6.1%.

However, their unemployment goal was set at 7.0%, and the annual average unemployment for 1982 was 9.7%. Reagan's advisors projected the 1983 inflation rate to be around 6.0%. As of March the annual rate of inflation was 3.6%. But the initially projected unemployment rate was 8.0%, and April's seasonally adjusted (see Glossary) rate was 10.2%. The obvious trend is that the more inflation falls the higher the unemployment rates rise. This illustrates the fundamental contradiction between full employment and price stability. Initially the Reagan Administration attempted to deal with this. Their plan was that by reducing federal spending, tax cuts for individuals and faster businesses investment write-offs would become possible. This in turn would put more money in the hands of the general public. Business also would have more available capital, enabling them to invest and expand. Combine this with deregulation and slowed growth of the money supply, and the result should be a lowered inflation rate and increased job opportunities. Of course, inflation is way down, but job opportunities can't be too plentiful with a 10.5% unemployment rate.

There is another important reason or two for the slow economic recovery. It was thought that a reduction in the prime interest rate would encourage investment. The prime rate has gone from 16.5% in April 1982 to 10.5% in April 1983. Oddly enough investment is way down, and the question remains why? It should be remembered that high unemployment not only decreases the market of potenital buyers and investors, but it also dampens consumer psychology as well. Remember too, that last year at this time the administration promised that the federal defecit for 1983 would be no more than $120 billion. It ended up at over $200 billion. This, and high unemployment have caused consumers to be very cautious.

This has caused the velocity or turnover rate of money to slow considerably. People are holding on to their monies because of past hard times and future uncertainties.

In early 1983 there have been some signs of gradual ecomonic growth. The risks of rapid money growth are down. It is also generally believed that the inflation and interest rates will stay down or rise very slowly. This will give consumers some confidence they badly need. As of April 1983, production and hiring are climbing. Being at the bottom leaves only one direction to travel, and that of course is up. As large inventories become depleted, the factories will be called upon to produce more, and unemployment rates will drop as they get closer to capacity. Most economists believe that the slow growth rate (2% to 4%) anticipated for the balance of 1983 will continue through 1984. Hence, one can cautiously assume that consumers are finally getting restless and that means that the future should be looking up for all.

THE STATE

From the Flaming Gorge Recreation Area to Devil's Tower National Monument, from the Fort Laramie National Historical Site to Yellowstone National Park, the plains and mountains of Wyoming provide not only spectacular scenery, but a wealth of agricultural and mineral resources.

With an area of 97,914 square miles, Wyoming is the ninth largest of the fifty states. Of this area, only 711 square miles are inland water. The altitude of the state varies from the lowest point of 3,100 feet above sea level along the Belle Fouche River in the northeast corner of the state to the highest point of 13,804 feet at Gannett Peak in the Wind River Mountains. The average elevation of the state is 6,700 feet above sea level. Only Colorado can claim a higher average elevation.

The climate consists of long, cold winters and short, hot summers. The lowest temperature ever recorded was -63° F at Moran, the highest was 114° F at Basin. Low humidity helps to lessen the impact of the two extremes.

Composed of 23 counties and approximately 96 cities and towns, Wyoming places 49th in size by population according to preliminary 1982 census estimates. These estimates show approximately 5.2 persons living on each square mile, up from 5.1 after the 1981 census estimates.

Table 1 shows the population growth that Wyoming has experienced over the last 112 years. Over the last 42 years Wyoming has doubled the population it gained during its first 70 years on the table.

Table 2 shows the population of Wyoming's counties for selected years from 1970 to 1982. The phenomenal growth rate in several of the counties, including Converse, Sweetwater, Campbell, Carbon, Lincoln, Natrona, and Uinta can be attributed to energy related development. The other county with a significant increase was Teton. It is considered a nice place to retire and is a famous tourist resort.

TABLE 2
WYOMING POPULATION BY COUNTY FOR SELECTED YEARS

County	POPULATION					'81 to '82 Percent Change	Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Per Sq. Mile 1982
	1970	1976	1980	1981	1982			
Albany	26,431	27,900	29,062	29,200	29,800 1/	2.1	4,248	7.0
Big Horn	10,202	11,600	11,896	12,100	12,400	2.5	3,157	3.9
Campbell	12,957	14,500	24,367	28,800	29,800	3.5	4,756	6.3
Carbon	13,354	17,200	21,896	22,100	22,600	2.3	7,905	2.9
Converse	5,938	9,400	14,069	14,200	14,600	2.8	4,281	3.4
Crook	4,535	5,100	5,308	5,400	5,500	1.9	2,882	1.9
Fremont	28,352	31,900	40,251	39,600	40,400	2.0	9,196	4.4
Goshen	10,885	12,300	12,040	12,200	12,500	2.5	2,228	5.6
Hot Springs	4,952	5,100	5,710	5,700	5,800	1.8	2,022	2.9
Johnson	5,587	6,100	6,700	7,200	7,400	2.8	4,175	1.8
Laramie	56,360	63,500	68,649	71,300	72,800	2.1	2,703	26.9
Lincoln	8,640	10,500	12,177	12,800	13,100	2.3	4,085	3.2
Natrona	51,264	57,000	71,856	74,900	77,000	2.8	5,342	14.4
Niobrara	2,924	2,800	2,924	3,000	3,100	3.3	2,614	1.2
Park	17,752	19,500	21,639	22,500	23,100	2.7	6,959	3.3
Platte	6,486	7,800	11,975	9,700	9,900	2.1	2,086	4.7
Sheridan	17,852	21,100	25,048	25,400	26,000	2.4	2,532	10.3
Sublette	3,755	4,100	4,548	4,800	4,900	2.1	4,851	1.0
Sweetwater	18,391	31,300	41,723	45,600	46,700	2.4	10,429	4.5
Teton	4,823	6,800	9,355	10,300	10,600	2.9	4,000	2.7
Uinta	7,100	10,100	13,021	16,300	16,700	2.5	2,086	8.0
Washakie	7,569	8,200	9,496	9,600	9,800	2.1	2,262	4.3
Weston	6,307	6,600	7,106	7,300	7,500	2.7	2,407	3.1
Total	332,416	390,000	470,816	490,000	502,000 2/	2.5	97,203	5.2

1/ County data is estimated on basis of actual 1980 population figures and changes in the labor force within the the individual counties during 1981. Release of actual county figures by the Bureau of the Census should result in revision of these estimates

2/ Preliminary figure from the U.S. Department of Commerce, subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1982.

TABLE 1
WYOMING'S TOTAL POPULATION

YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR*	POPULATION	PERCENT INCREASE FROM 1970 CENSUS
1870	9,118	1972	345,000	3.79
1880	20,789	1973	353,000	6.19
1890	62,555	1974	362,000	8.90
1900	92,531	1975	376,000	13.11
1910	145,965	1976	390,000	17.32
1920	194,402	1977	406,000	22.14
1930	225,565	1978	424,000	27.55
1940	250,472	1979	450,000	35.37
1950	290,529	1980	469,557	41.26
1960	330,066	1981	490,000	47.41
1970	332,416	1982**	502,000	51.02
1971	334,000			

* 1971-1979, and 1981 are estimated as of July 1 of each year by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. All other years represent decennial census figures as of April 1 of each year.

** Preliminary figure as of July 1, 1982, subject to revision.

Table 3 shows the estimated 1981 Wyoming population, by age. The distribution is based on the percentages established in the 1980 census, which showed the greatest number of Wyoming's residents are 20 to 29 years of age.

TABLE 3
1982 WYOMING POPULATION BY AGE

AGE GROUP	POPULATION	% OF STATE TOTAL*
Under 5	47,700	9.5
5 - 9	42,200	8.4
10 - 14	39,700	7.9
15 - 19	45,700	9.1
20 - 24	54,200	10.8
25 - 29	52,700	10.5
30 - 34	42,200	8.4
35 - 39	31,100	6.2
40 - 44	25,600	5.1
45 - 49	22,100	4.4
50 - 54	22,600	4.5
55 - 59	20,100	4.0
60 - 64	16,600	3.3
65 & Over	39,700	7.9
All Ages	502,000	100.0

* Based on actual 1980 Census age distribution rates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Prepared by : W.E.S.C. R & A Section, May 1983

The average annual unemployment rate for Wyoming in 1982 was 5.8 percent, compared to a national average of 9.7 percent. However, the unemployment rates of the state for the first four months of 1983 averaged 10.7 percent.

Historically, the state's economic indicators have lagged from six to eighteen months behind those of the nation. The reason for this is inherent in the nature of Wyoming's economy. When the recession began, Wyoming's energy businesses kept producing as the rest of the nation's industries began to slow down, resulting in a stockpiling of many energy related resources.

As the nation begins to recover there is no need to produce more energy until the present high inventories are drawn down significantly. As these inventories diminish the energy industry will begin to call back workers and the unemployment rate will drop accordingly.

Despite the dramatic increase in the unemployment rate, the annual average labor force still increased from 250,000 in 1981 to 253,000 in 1982. This would appear to indicate a continuing influx of people into Wyoming seeking to gain from the energy expansion in the state.

The seasonal nature of employment is readily apparent in Table 4. Ranging from a low of 241,619 in January to a high of 267,741 in June, the 1982 annual average labor force was 253,000. The information provided in Table 4 shows a monthly summary of statewide labor force data for 1982. Detailed labor force data may be found in Appendix Tables 1 through 9.

Over the next couple of years, as the nation works its way out of recession, economists have projected a national growth rate between two and five percent. The economic assumptions shown in Table 5 are based on this anticipated trend and upon current developments within the state.

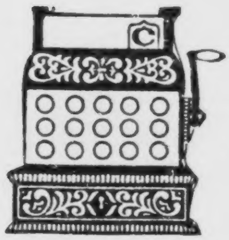
Anticipated trends within the individual industrial sectors are discussed in one of the following sections of this report. For current information on the state of Wyoming's economy in reference to the labor force and its component parts, economic indicators, employment by industry, hours and earnings, employment service data, consumer price indices, and the national economy, please refer to the Wyoming Labor Force Trends. This is a quarterly publication free on request for individual copies or by mail subscription. For further information contact the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission in Casper, Wyoming.

The 1983 Wyoming population projections shown in Table 6, which are prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California under a contract to the U.S. Department of Labor, estimate a population of 502,000 people. Corresponding to the lower labor force growth rate assumption in Table 5 and using this projected figure, the population growth rate for 1982 to 1983 also shows a corresponding decrease in rate of growth.

TABLE 4
1982 Wyoming Labor Force

MONTH	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT
JANARY	241,619	229,253	12,366	5.1
FEBRUARY	243,346	230,638	12,708	5.2
MARCH	244,928	232,259	12,669	5.2
APRIL	249,398	235,611	13,787	5.5
MAY	256,320	242,559	13,761	5.4
JUNE	267,741	252,919	14,822	5.5
JULY	258,040	242,733	15,307	5.9
AUGUST	258,066	242,728	15,338	5.9
SEPTEMBER	260,817	245,932	14,885	5.7
OCTOBER	255,282	238,482	16,800	6.6
NOVEMBER	251,702	233,880	17,822	7.1
DECEMBER	248,744	229,007	19,737	7.9
AVERAGE	253,000	238,000	15,000	5.8

INFLATION-RECESSION MEASURES AND TRENDS



The two most commonly used measures of the well-being of the nation's economy are the Consumer Price Index for inflation, and the unemployment rate for the recession. Both of these measures are frequently brought to the attention of the public through the various news media. The monthly U.S. unemployment rate released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is seasonally adjusted so that one month can be compared to any other month on an equal basis without having to take seasonal factors into account. The unadjusted rates are usually cyclical, tending to go up in the winter months and down in the summer (See Graph 2).

Over the years, various federal administrations have varied the stated level of the unemployment rate at which the beginning of a national recession is indicated. Several years ago a rate of over 4.5 percent was the generally accepted level. This figure had been recently revised to 7.5 percent, which would indicate that the most recent national recession started in mid-1981. It is also evident that Wyoming's rate did not reach that level for a full year and a half. Many experts believe that it will be late 1984 before the national rate will even get below 9.0, much less the 7.5 percent figure. It appears that the recession defining rate may soon be revised upward again. If Wyoming's rates continue to lag 6 to 18 months behind the nation's rates, there could be a long, hard strain on the state's economy.

TABLE 5
STATE OF WYOMING
SUMMARY TABLE OF ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS FOR 1983 AND 1984

	EXPERIENCE							Assumption	Assumption
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Civilian Labor Force	179,000	193,000	209,000	223,000	235,000	250,000	253,000	261,000	261,000
Total Employed	171,000	186,000	201,000	217,000	225,000	239,000	238,000	236,000	238,000
Total Unemployed	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	15,000	25,000	23,000
Average Unemployment Rate - %	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	4.0	4.1	5.8	9.6	8.8
Covered Employment (State UI)	118,213	130,698	171,220	* 186,693	197,537	208,770	204,607	200,000	202,000
Insured Unemployed	2,198	* 1,970	1,533	1,552	2,732	3,508	7,576	12,000	10,000
Insured Unemployment Rate - %	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.7	3.7	6.0	5.0

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Total Civilian Labor Force	7.8%	8.3%	6.7%	5.4%	6.4%	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%
Total Employed	8.8	8.6	7.4	3.7	6.2	-0.4	-0.8	0.8
Total Unemployed	0.0	0.0	-14.3	50.0	11.1	50.0	66.7	-8.0
Covered Employment (State UI)	10.6	31.0*	9.0	5.8	5.7	-2.0	65.5	-8.3
Insured Unemployed	-10.4%	-22.2%	1.2%	76.0%	28.4%	116.0%	58.4%	-16.7%

* Effective January 1, 1978, the Wyoming State U.I. Law was changed to encompass the agricultural employer, domestic employers, most government employers, and some nonprofit organizations.

Prepared by : WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1983

TABLE 6
PROJECTED WYOMING 1984 CIVILIAN POPULATION

AGE COHORT	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4	43,963	328	2,909	24,088	23,112	47,200
5 - 9	41,438	310	2,883	22,729	21,901	44,630
10 - 14	37,011	296	2,324	20,198	19,432	39,630
15 - 19	36,597	311	1,773	19,384	19,296	38,680
20 - 24	43,006	355	2,148	22,622	22,886	45,508
25 - 29	50,276	374	2,518	27,269	25,898	53,167
30 - 34	45,289	282	2,202	24,911	22,864	47,775
35 - 39	34,145	174	2,100	18,812	17,605	36,417
40 - 44	25,763	98	1,757	13,645	13,972	27,617
45 - 49	21,312	141	1,310	10,832	11,934	22,766
50 - 54	19,922	92	810	10,040	10,785	20,825
55 - 59	19,075	86	650	9,573	10,241	19,814
60 - 64	16,057	114	438	7,802	8,808	16,610
65 - 69	12,930	89	294	6,113	7,197	13,310
70 - 74	12,449	80	144	5,541	7,134	12,675
75 +	15,135	96	145	5,683	9,693	15,376
TOTAL	474,368	3,226	24,406	249,242	252,758	502,000

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Labor Market
Projections Model

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
May 1983

Graph 1 and Table 7 show the unadjusted unemployment rates for the nation and Wyoming for recent years. Historically, Wyoming's rates were approximately one half of those for the nation. However, for the first time in recent history, in March of 1983, Wyoming's unemployment rate surpassed that of the nation. As the nation heads into its slow recovery, and as the demand for energy increases, Wyoming's mines, oil rigs, and gas wells will be put back into action. Although this can't really be expected until late 1983, it of course will lower the unemployment rates within the state considerably.

Because of the nation's future demand for energy, and Wyoming's potential for growth one could expect the state's unemployment figures to drop below those of the nation again sometime in the intermediate future. It is widely believed that the record setting high rates for the state and the nation have hit their peaks and will come down slightly before levelling off.

The strong seasonal nature of increases and decreases in Wyoming's labor force are apparent in Graph 2. With great regularity the labor force reaches its peak for the year in June and remains relatively high during the summer months. The size of the labor force then drops through the fall and early winter to its low in January before beginning to climb once again.

Additional labor force data may be found in the Appendix, including county and statewide annual data for the years 1970 to 1982, and monthly data for 1982.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures average changes in prices of goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners. It is based on prices of about 400 items which were selected to represent the movement of the prices of all goods and services. Included in this are prices of food, clothing, transportation, housing, insurance, finance, medical services, recreation and others. Prices for these items are obtained in urban portions of 39 major statistical areas, and 17 smaller cities, which were chosen to represent all urban places in the U.S. The base year for the index is 1967. The CPI for December 1982 reads 289.1, which means that it costs $289.10 to purchase the same "market basket" of goods that cost $100 in 1967.

Table 8 presents the all Urban Consumer Price Index by month from January, 1967, through May, 1983, along with annual average percentage increases. Graph 3 shows the CPI data plotted for December 1976 to May 1983. The recent slowdown in the rate of the CPI's growth, visible as the line in Graph 3, has begun to level off from its rapid rise of the last few years.

The three years (1979-1981) of double digit inflation paralleled Wyoming's boom era in energy producing industries. As the nation began its recession, the CPI dropped accordingly, as it fell to a 6.1 percent average annual increase for 1982. Note, too, that in the first five months of 1983 the average annual increase is even less, hovering between 3.5 and 4.0 percent. Claims that the nation's economy is recovering may be substantiated if increases in the CPI become evident for the balance of 1983.

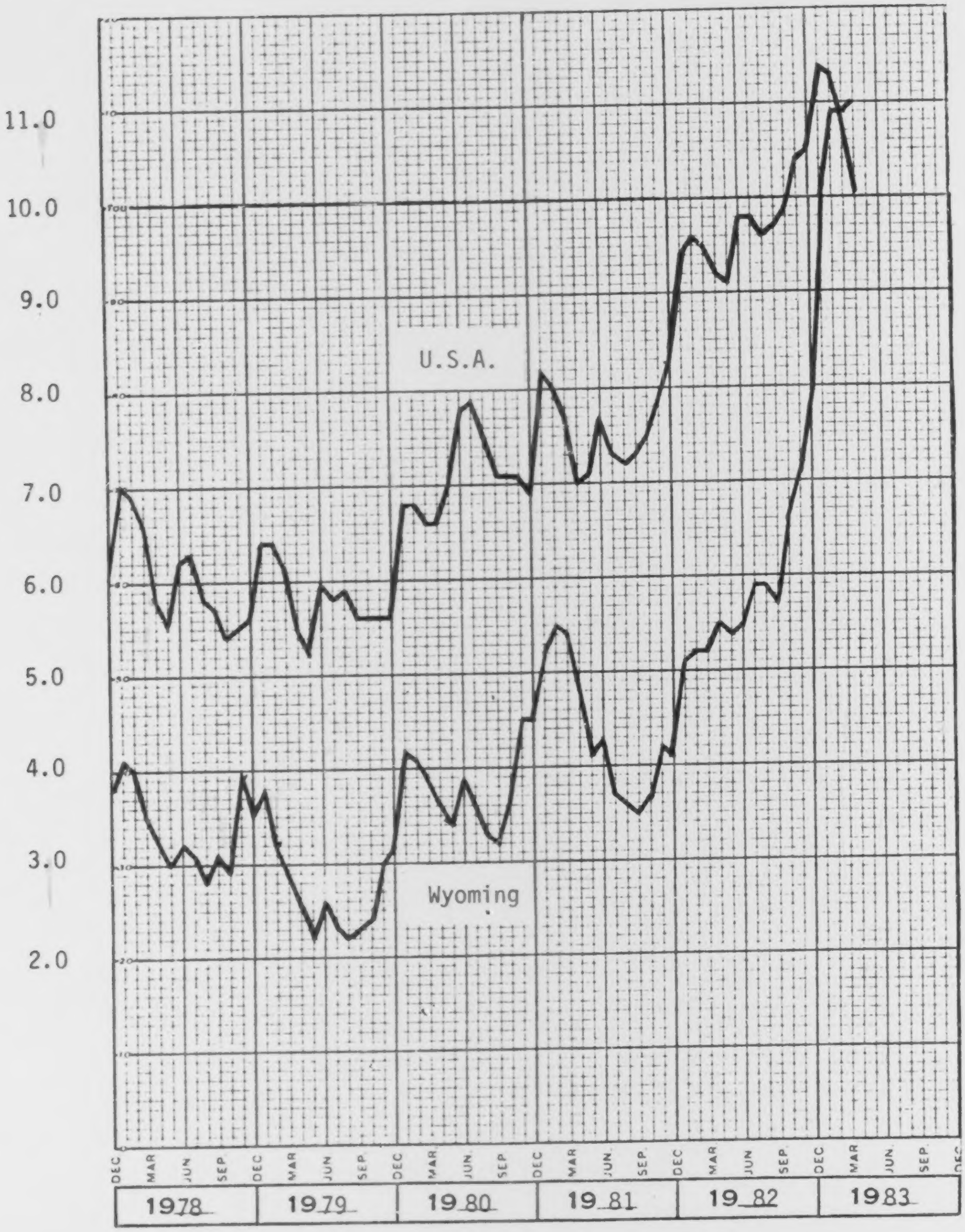
TABLE 7
TOTAL UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
U.S.A. AND WYOMING
1976 TO 1983

WYOMING	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
1976	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.1
1977	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.6
1978	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3
1979	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.8
1980	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
1981	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.1
1982	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.6	7.1	7.9	5.8
1983	9.9	10.9	10.9	10.9									
UNITED STATES													
1976	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.4	6.7	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7
1977	8.3	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.0	7.1
1978	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.0
1979	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
1980	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.1
1981	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.6
1982	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.5	9.7
1983	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.0									

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section

GRAPH 1

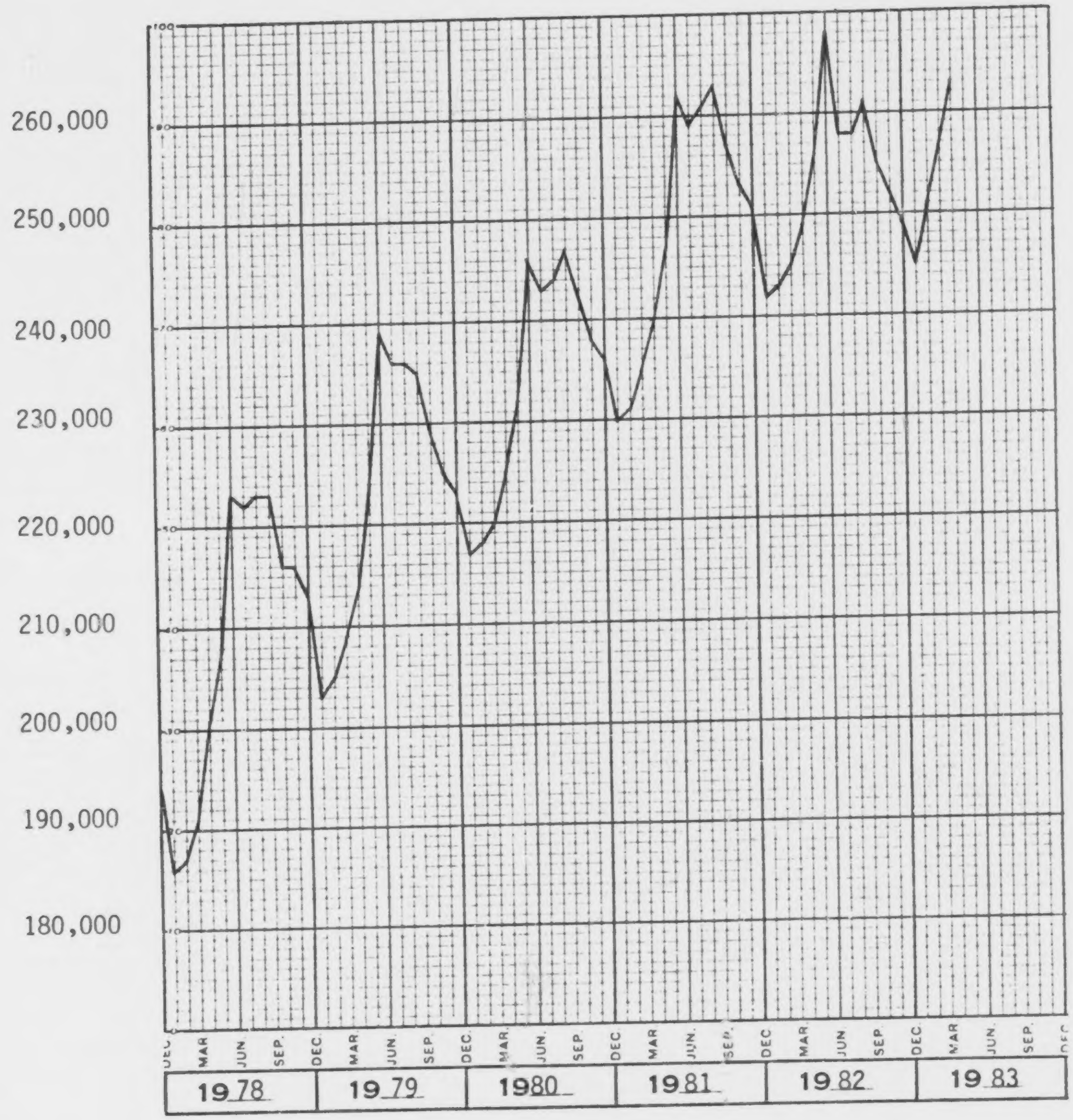
Total Unadjusted Unemployment Rates
U.S.A. and Wyoming
1978 to 1983



Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis Section

GRAPH 2

Wyoming Labor Force
1978 - 1983



Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis

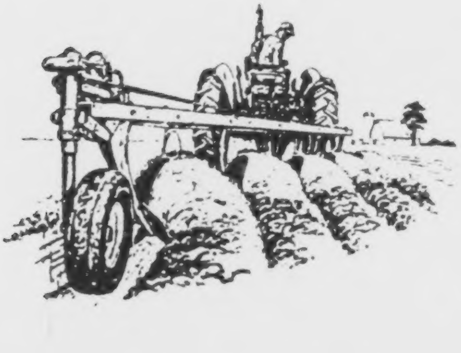
Of the major categories, the highest April 1981 to April 1982 increases were in medical care, natural gas (in housing costs), and other goods and services which includes tobacco, personal care (toiletries) and educational expenses.

The information shown in Table 10 is as close to a Wyoming CPI as is available. This inflation index is prepared by the Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control. These figures come from Table 9 which is the Wyoming Cost of Living Index (WCLI) which they also publish. The WCLI measures the difference in cost-of-living between various communities and Cheyenne, for a given point in time. It does not measure changes over time. Thus, a change in a city's index number from one quarter to the next only means that the cost-of-living in that city, relative to the cost-of-living in Cheyenne has changed. Table 9 shows the WCLI as calculated for the First Quarter of 1983. Table 10 shows the inflation in the cost-of-living indexes from First Quarter 1982 to First Quarter 1983.

TRENDS IN EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Much of the information contained in this section is based on the data found in Table 11 and 12 and on Graph 4. Information from Table 11 is annual average data which excludes self-employed, domestic employers, some governmental workers, agriculture workers, and miscellaneous others. The industry percentages found on Graph 4 are shown to provide a guage of the relative importance of each specific industry to the statewide total. The actual data used to calculate the percentages for Graph 4 are shown on Appendix Graph 16, where the large increases in the number of employees are readily apparent.

According to U.S. Department of Agriculture figures, the average size of farms in Wyoming are approximately 8.8 times larger than U.S. average size. Because as the two principal farm commodities, cattle, and sheep are not crops which require rich soil, it becomes apparent that much of the state's 35 million acres of farmland are actually used for grazing purposes. The semi-arid nature of the state makes this use more practical than the growing of crops and explains why the average farm size is so large. In fact in 1982 cash receipts from the production of meat animals accounted for 70 percent of all agricultural related receipts, while crops were responsible for only 25 percent of the total.
(Selected year comparisons of Wyoming agriculture information may be found in Appendix Table 16.)



In areas where irrigation is feasible, a wide range of crops may be grown. The two principal crops grown in the state are sugar, beets and wheat, but a number of other crops are also grown.

According to the data in Graph 4, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries industrial group has maintained a level of about one percent of the state's total covered employment over the past decade.

TABLE 8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL URBAN

ALL ITEMS 1967 = 100

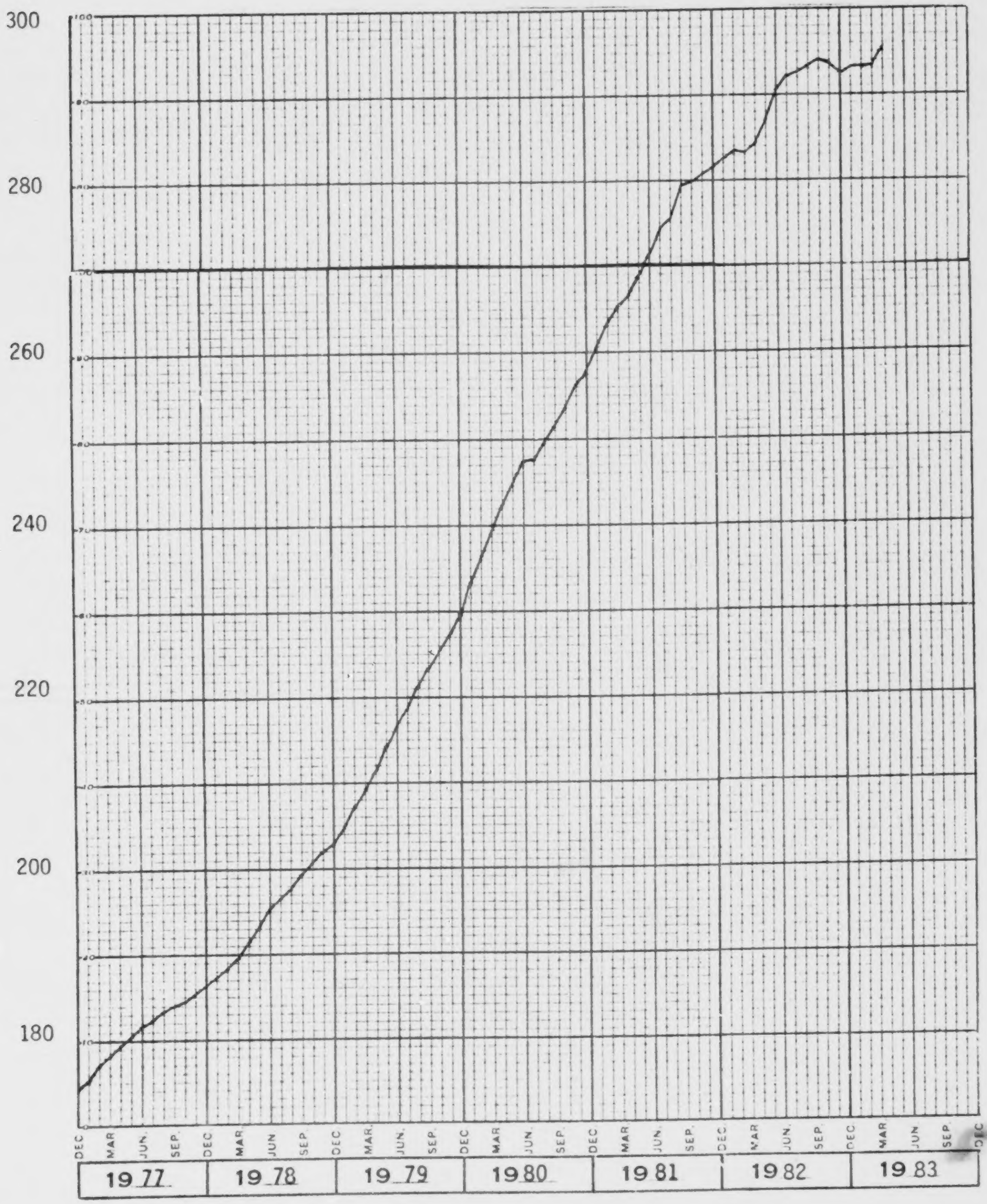
* Percentage increase from the previous year by month

** Percentage change from month to month

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN. AVG.	ANN. AVG. INCREASE (PERCENT)
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.9
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	5.9
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
1979	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
1980	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
1981	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
1982	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
1983	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5										
*	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.9										
**	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7										

GRAPH 3

U.S. Consumer Price Index
All Urban, All Index, 1967 = 100
1977 - 1983



Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis Section

TABLE 9

Wyoming Comparative Cost of Living Index
Prices as of April 6,7,and 8, 1983

City	Rank	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Trans	Medical	RecCare
Evanston	1	123.95	105.52	156.24	105.63	103.95	106.27	106.50
Jackson	2	118.08	103.99	142.04	107.66	100.74	109.67	106.63
Gillette	3	117.92	109.78	141.17	87.02	102.62	106.07	106.16
Kemmerer	4	116.44	103.93	138.14	99.76	99.00	108.97	112.22
Sundance	5	112.08	111.77	125.65	100.28	99.76	102.03	103.07
Casper	6	110.74	109.73	116.37	90.74	107.43	111.63	109.31
Pinedale	7	110.13	109.71	118.37	94.18	102.40	104.36	109.36
Wheatland	8	107.91	104.44	115.85	106.86	101.55	101.89	103.88
Rock Springs	9	107.33	105.65	115.17	92.85	102.06	100.65	105.03
Riverton	10	104.34	106.25	105.02	97.30	102.65	103.57	105.79
Douglas	11	103.31	101.82	103.72	100.66	102.36	107.62	105.24
Cody	12	102.16	110.12	99.77	102.56	99.28	103.45	101.24
Sheridan	13	102.10	108.28	99.96	108.42	97.57	103.35	103.88
Thermopolis	14	101.80	115.64	96.55	100.66	97.57	100.45	104.98
Rawlins	15	101.66	105.26	103.68	75.06	100.96	100.64	103.22
Newcastle	16	100.86	97.50	104.44	98.39	96.57	106.34	101.34
Laramie	17	100.55	99.92	101.01	107.24	98.90	97.60	101.78
Cheyenne	18	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Buffalo	19	99.56	105.96	93.85	106.72	96.58	105.84	106.41
Worland	20	99.15	108.19	94.67	100.88	96.62	103.65	100.21
Lusk	21	95.75	104.40	83.66	107.72	99.80	100.14	104.85
Greybull	22	95.38	109.60	80.49	97.48	100.93	102.02	104.67
Torrington	23	92.42	98.16	81.65	93.93	97.03	98.69	104.80
Lakewood Co.		111.76	99.00	127.63	100.69	101.74	108.11	107.98

TABLE 10

Annual Inflation Rates by Region and by Category
(1st Qtr 1982 - 1st Qtr 1983)

Region	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Trans	Medical	RecCare
SWA	0.71	0.74	-3.24	5.14	3.33	7.65	6.84
Southeast	-0.03	-1.17	-4.90	6.26	4.07	9.16	7.42
Southwest	4.08	4.00	3.23	2.24	3.66	12.30	5.53
Central	-2.33	-0.50	-9.24	4.14	3.23	3.81	7.23
Northeast	1.46	-0.19	-1.22	6.06	3.25	5.30	8.06
Northwest	0.58	2.88	-4.26	6.65	2.59	8.13	6.31
Lakewood	4.45	8.60	0.92	11.01	1.55	10.96	10.16

Annual Inflation Rates by Region and by Category
Weighted by Population
(1st Qtr 1982 - 1st Qtr 1983)

Region	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Trans	Medical	RecCare
SWA	-0.03	0.20	-4.68	5.16	3.59	7.04	6.48
Southeast	0.71	-1.58	-2.96	6.96	4.41	8.14	6.71
Southwest	1.72	2.28	-0.86	1.47	3.62	9.75	4.47
Central	-2.29	0.35	-10.12	5.72	3.46	5.28	7.77
Northeast	0.62	0.06	-2.50	5.15	2.69	4.26	6.79
Northwest	1.31	2.78	-2.68	6.83	2.97	7.91	6.35

Southeast - Albany, Carbon, Goshen, Laramie, and Platte Counties
Southwest - Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties
Central - Converse, Fremont, and Natrona Counties
Northeast - Campbell, Cook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan and Weston Counties
Northwest - Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, and Washakie Counties

TABLE 11

MAJOR SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME IN WYOMING
TABLE 2-SUMMARY LEVEL (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS) SEASONALLY ADJ. AT ANNUAL RATES 1/

TITLE	1977				1978			
INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	1ST QTR.	2ND QTR.	3RD QTR.	4TH QTR.	1ST QTR.	2ND QTR.	3RD QTR.	4TH QTR.
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	1,891	2,003	2,095	2,186	2,273	2,437	2,524	2,647
FARM	50	51	52	52	52	54	55	58
AG.SERV.,FOR.,FISH., AND OTHER	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
MINING	397	440	466	477	487	578	609	644
CONSTRUCTION	212	229	243	259	261	277	284	294
MANUFACTURING	110	112	114	120	127	130	135	139
NON-DURABLE GOODS	68	70	70	72	74	74	78	80
DURABLE GOODS	42	42	44	48	53	56	56	58
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	195	204	209	219	230	245	247	266
WHOLESALE TRADE	78	83	87	94	99	108	112	116
RETAIL TRADE	193	201	211	219	230	241	250	262
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	56	59	61	66	69	72	76	78
SERVICES	160	166	176	189	208	218	230	242
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	434	451	469	484	502	507	520	540
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	102	101	103	110	117	122	126	128
FEDERAL, MILITARY	45	45	44	46	47	46	46	48
STATE AND LOCAL	287	305	323	327	339	340	348	365

	1979				1980			
	1ST QTR.	2ND QTR.	3RD QTR.	4TH QTR.	1ST QTR.	2ND QTR.	3RD QTR.	4TH QTR.
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	2,756	2,892	3,011	3,135	3,251	3,400	3,534	3,725
FARM	62	65	68	72	73	73	73	73
AG.SERV.,FOR.,FISH., AND OTHER	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	11
MINING	653	698	744	770	799	871	910	973
CONSTRUCTION	338	364	369	368	377	388	400	429
MANUFACTURING	140	146	152	155	151	156	163	163
NON-DURABLE GOODS	81	83	85	88	84	93	97	96
DURABLE GOODS	59	63	67	68	67	63	66	67
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	291	295	310	319	335	343	353	369
WHOLESALE TRADE	123	129	139	149	158	168	176	185
RETAIL TRADE	271	278	287	300	310	317	336	340
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	82	87	93	93	101	102	105	105
SERVICES	253	269	279	302	315	322	332	356
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	534	555	562	596	623	650	678	721
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	123	122	121	124	131	134	138	146
FEDERAL, MILITARY	48	47	49	52	53	55	57	63
STATE AND LOCAL	363	386	393	420	439	461	483	512

TITLE	1981				1982			
INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	1ST QTR.	2ND QTR.	3RD QTR.	4TH QTR.	1ST QTR.	2ND QTR.	3RD QTR.	4TH QTR.
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	3,836	3,912	4,064	4,141	4,105	4,104	3,973	4,054
FARM	75	77	79	80	81	83	84	86
AG.SERV.,FOR.,FISH., AND OTHER	12	12	12	13	12	12	13	13
MINING	968	1,018	1,072	1,085	1,084	1,013	981	1,003
CONSTRUCTION	432	422	457	497	421	497	472	460
MANUFACTURING	182	181	179	179	181	190	168	184
NON-DURABLE GOODS	107	102	97	98	102	104	89	99
DURABLE GOODS	75	79	82	82	79	86	79	85
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	392	405	400	408	410	391	379	388
WHOLESALE TRADE	220	223	233	241	253	240	231	218
RETAIL TRADE	344	355	375	367	374	373	367	374
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	114	116	122	122	125	126	127	131
SERVICES	358	356	365	401	419	411	380	396
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	739	746	771	750	744	769	771	801
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	144	136	136	137	141	142	144	142
FEDERAL, MILITARY	62	63	63	71	71	71	72	73
STATE AND LOCAL	533	547	572	541	533	556	555	586

1/ 1958-74 BASED ON 1967 SIC. 1975-82 BASED ON 1972 SIC.

APRIL 1983

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

TABLE 12

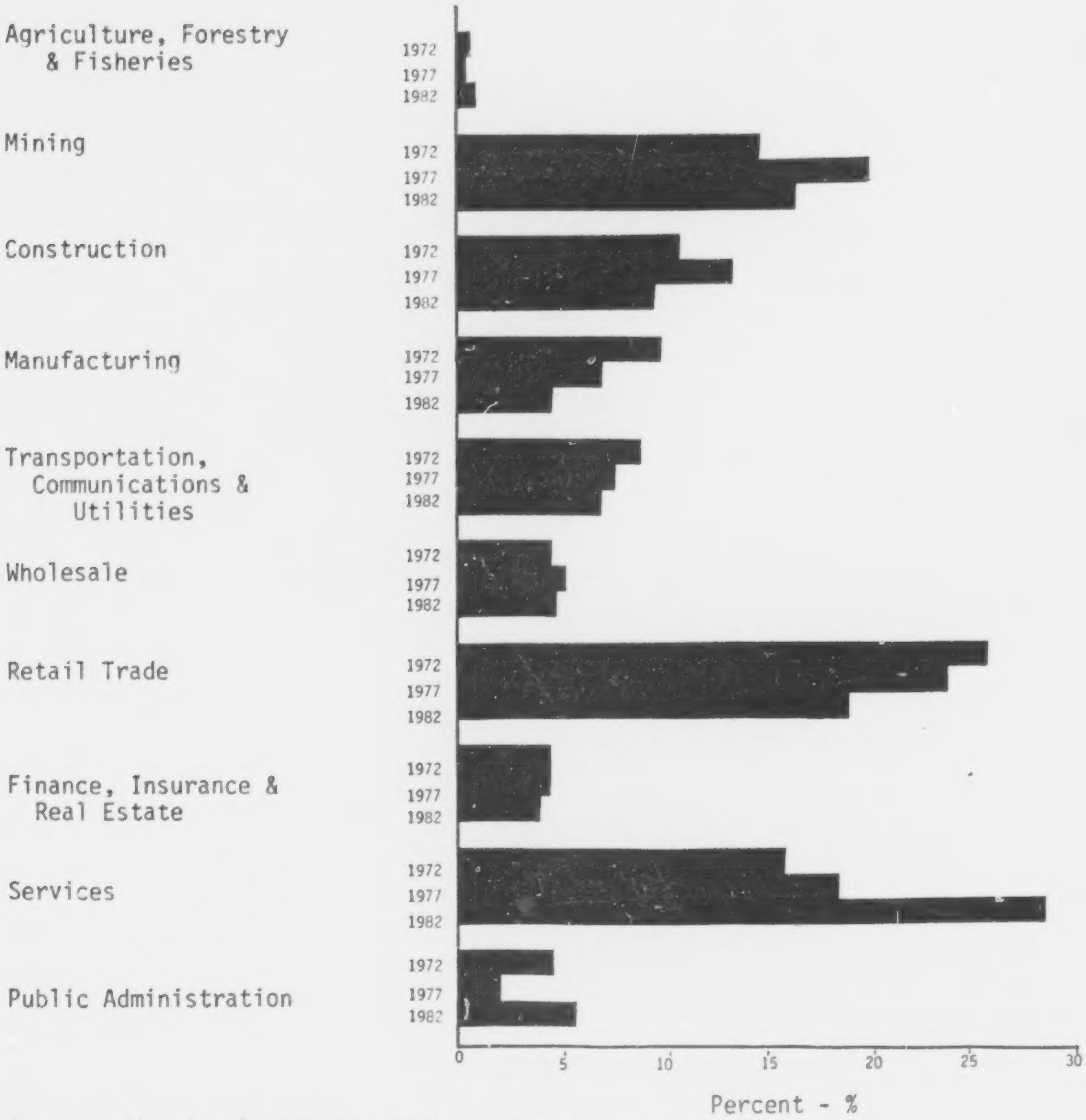
WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
(THOUSANDS OF WORKERS)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Total Non-Agricultural	156.5	170.8	187.4	200.7	210.2	223.5	217.2
Manufacturing	8.4	9.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.2
Durable Goods	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.1
Lumber & Wood	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
Other Durable Goods	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.1
Food & Kindred	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Petro & Coal Prods.	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6
Other Nondurable	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Mining	20.7	25.3	29.2	32.6	35.5	38.5	37.7
Metal Mining	3.7	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.5	4.3	2.9
Bit Coal & Quarrying	6.8	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	11.5	11.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	10.2	12.3	14.0	15.7	17.9	22.7	23.5
Crude Oil-Nat Gas	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.4	4.7
Oil Field Service	7.4	9.3	10.9	12.5	14.2	18.3	18.9
Contract Construction	14.9	17.0	19.3	20.8	20.7	21.0	18.0
Trans. & Pub. Utilities	12.8	13.3	14.8	16.4	16.9	18.3	17.8
Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.6
Trans. exc Railroads	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.7	6.6
Utilities	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.6
Wholesale & Retail	35.1	38.1	41.7	44.3	47.0	50.3	49.2
Wholesale Trade	5.9	6.7	7.7	8.5	9.6	11.2	10.8
Retail Trade	29.2	31.4	34.0	35.8	37.4	39.1	38.4
Gen. Merchandise	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.1	6.1	6.3	5.5
Food Stores	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2
Auto Dlrs-Stations	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3
Eat-Drinking Places	9.7	10.9	12.0	12.6	12.9	13.7	13.7
Other Retail	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.7
Finance, Ins & Real Est.	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.7
Services	23.4	24.1	27.3	28.6	30.2	33.3	33.4
Hotel-Lodging Places	6.8	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.4	8.3	7.6
Personal Services	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Medical-Health Services	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8
Other Services	10.9	12.1	14.1	15.1	16.9	17.8	18.4
Government	36.1	38.3	39.1	40.8	43.0	44.5	44.2
Federal Government	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.4
State & Local	29.2	31.4	31.8	33.4	35.4	37.1	36.8
State Government	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.8	12.1	9.9
Local Government	19.0	20.9	21.0	22.3	23.6	25.0	26.8

* Subject to revision.

Prepared by the W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section, March 1983

GRAPH 4
WYOMING COVERED EMPLOYMENT 1/ BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP 2/ FOURTH QUARTER, SELECTED YEARS



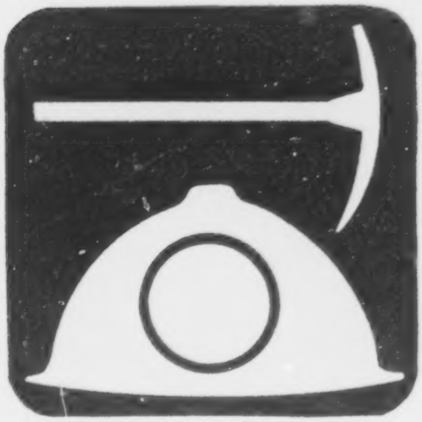
Source: Wyoming ES-202 Quarterly Area Breakdown
Prepared by : W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis Section

1/ Employees covered by the Wyoming Employment Security Law.
2/ Industrial groups based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. Revised in 1972, some effect may have occurred on the shown percentages.

(Recommend view of Appendix Graph 16 to see the actual growth in the number of employees, as apposed to the percentage distributions shown on this graph).

While maintaining this level, the growth in personal income from Agriculture as shown on Table 11 has been fairly credible as it rose by 65 percent from Fourth Quarter 1977 to Fourth Quarter 1982. However, this compares to a jump of 85 percent in the total personal income of the state for the same time period.

Due to inflation, and ever increasing production cost, personal income derived from Agriculture has actually shrunk and caused some people to question the future of Agriculture in Wyoming's economy. However, the ability of the industry to hold its small corner of the total employment and to show significant gains in its total personal income should insure it a place in the Wyoming industrial picture.



As evidenced by the state's assessed valuation of property, shown on Illustration 1, the minerals industry contributes the largest share to the state's value. Because of this, the mining industry continues to be the mainstay of Wyoming's economy. The mineral valuation, which was 56 percent of the total valuation in 1980 and 65 percent in 1981, rose again to 72 percent of the state's total valuation in 1982. Also of interest is the fact that in 1972 minerals accounted for only 36 percent of the state's value, compared to the 72 percent figure recorded in 1982.

The overhaul of the United State's energy policy during the 1970's pushed the mining industry to the forefront of Wyoming's economy. In the last ten years the assessed dollar valuation has risen an astounding 465 percent from 1.4 billion dollars in 1972 to 8.1 billion dollars in 1982.

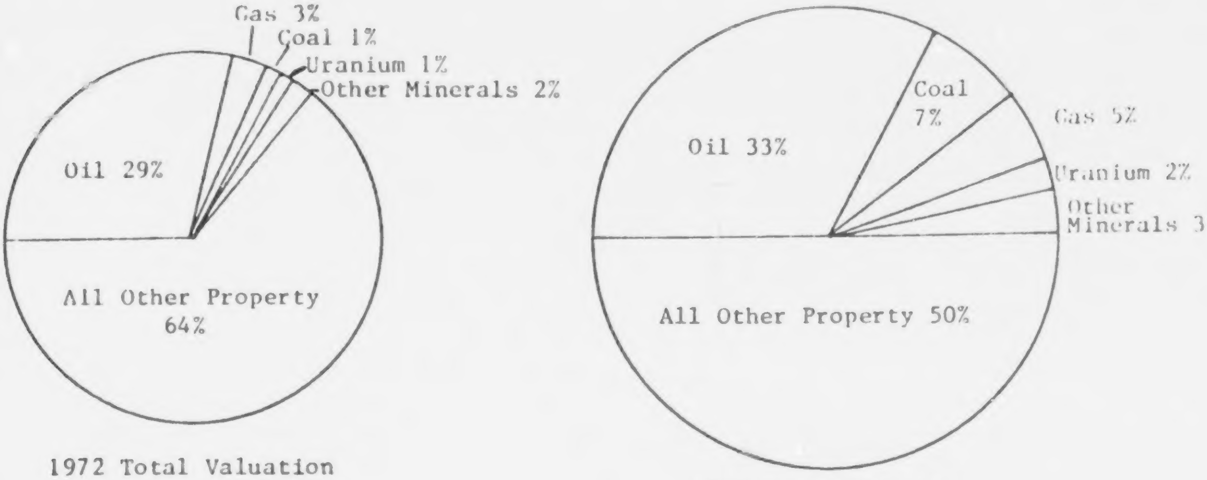
Increases in prices paid and production help explain the dramatic increase in assessed valuation. Major changes in the severance tax rate structure in the past thirteen years explain in part the increase in total state revenue from $225.5 million in fiscal year 1971 to $1283 million in fiscal year 1980. Note the severity of the rate changes for each mineral group.

SEVERANCE TAX RATE CHANGES

	1970	1980	1981
Coal	1%	10.5%	
Crude Oil	1%	4%	6%
Natural Gas	1%	4%	6%
Uranium	1%	5.5%	
Trona	1%	5.5%	
Misc. Minerals	1%	2%	

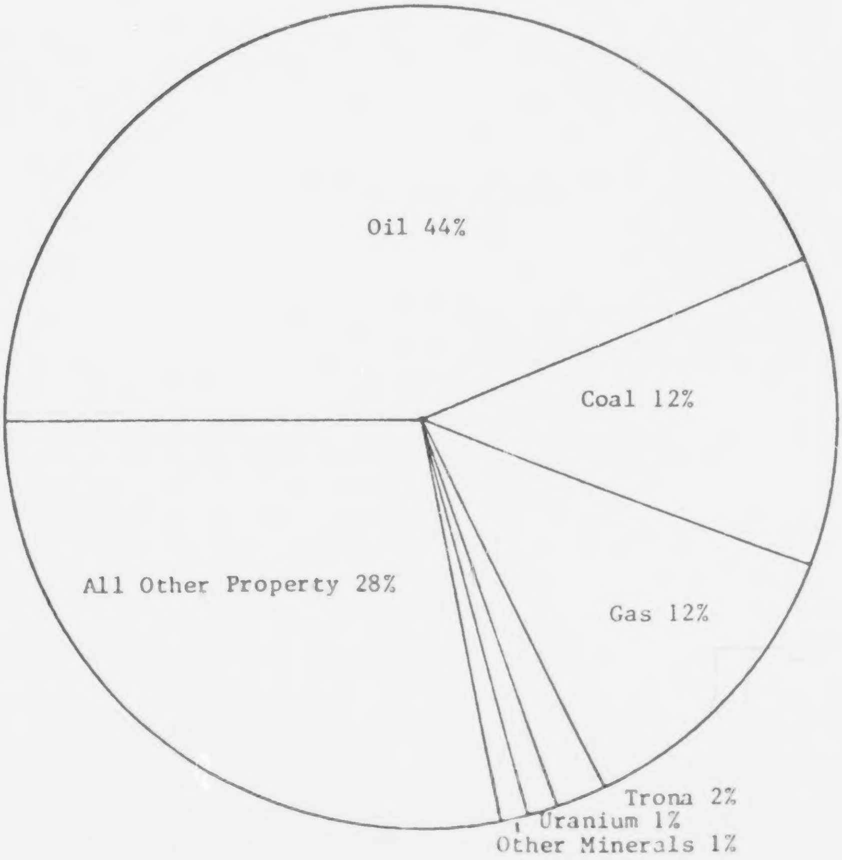
ILLUSTRATION 1

TOTAL STATE ASSESSED VALUATION 1972, 1977 and 1982



1972 Total Valuation
$1,435,955,661

1977 Total Valuation
2,750,298,204



1982 Total Valuation
$8,112,140,846

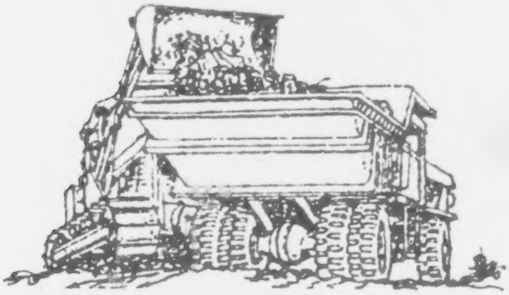
SOURCE: 1982 Wyoming Mineral Yearbook, Wyoming Dept. of Economic Planning and Development

In 1970 mineral severance taxes accounted for 7.4 percent of the state's total tax revenue. Partially because of the rate changes, the 1980 severance taxes accounted for 31.5 percent of that years total tax revenue.

Graph 4 shows how mining employment responded to the energy boom in the 1970's. It also illustrates the slowdown of the state's economy due to the recent recession, as the industry went from employing 19.9 percent of the total covered employees in 1977, down to 16.4 percent of the total in 1982. Table 12 shows an increase in Mining employment from 1976 to 1982 of 82 percent. This compares to an increase of 39 percent in total non-agricultural employment.

Personal income in mining, as reflected in the quarterly data on Table 11, increased 110 percent from Fourth Quarter 1977 to Fourth Quarter 1982. This compares to an increase of 85 percent for all industries for the same time period. Note that a comparison of Fourth Quarter 1981 with Fourth Quarter 1982 shows a decrease in personal income attributed to mining of two percent. There is more evidence of the recession hitting Wyoming in 1982. In the Fourth Quarter of 1981 the mining sector accounted for 27.4 percent of the state's total personal income. Although the corresponding figure for 1982 showed a drop down to 24.7 percent, mining was still the major source of income for the state.

Wyoming is fortunate to have the four economically recoverable energy commodities in coal, uranium, crude oil, and natural gas. It is also widely believed that the state has the largest trona or soda ash deposits in the world. Trona is primarily used to make glass for homes and autos.



As the nation redefined its energy policy in the seventies, the price of coal fell relative to that of crude oil, and the obvious result was a significant increase in the demand for coal. This was of course encouraging for Wyoming as evidenced by the fact that the state was the number three coal producer in the country in 1981.

The nearly 108 million tons mined in 1982 was a 5.1 percent increase over the 102.7 million tons mined in 1981. This was done with 5.6 percent less employees than in 1981, as the total number of coal miners dropped from 6,015 in 1981 to 5,681 in 1982. Appendix Table 17 gives coal production and employment figures from 1912 through 1982.

According to the latest report of the State Inspector of Mines, there are currently 27 open pit coal mines with two more under construction. There are only 3 underground mines, but recent legislation which lowers the severance tax rate for coal mined underground from 10.5 to 7.25 percent will encourage more of this type of coal mining.

Thunder Basin Coal Company's Black Thunder Mine in Campbell County was the top producer in 1982 mining, 16,828,240 tons, surpassing AMAX Coal Company's Belle Ary Mine's shipments of 75,161,298 tons. Of the 108 million tons mined in Wyoming only 15 percent or 17 million tons of that was burned within the state's boundaries.

Because of postponements of construction of several coal-fired power plants the level of coal production in the near future will not increase much at all. However, there can be no denying that the intermediate and longer range future of the coal industry in Wyoming looks very bright.

The uranium industry continues to sag as production dropped 21 percent from 4,727,938 tons in 1981 to 3,756,881 tons in 1982. This is a decrease of 30 percent from the 5.35 million tons mined in 1980.

The effect on employment can easily be seen in Table 12 (metal mining) and in Appendix Graph 2. In March of 1980 the uranium industry hit its peak employment figure of 5,271. By December 1982 the number had dropped to 1,514 which is a 71 percent decrease.

Uranium industry spokesmen feel that it will take the industry five to seven years to recover. When government regulations change, and atomic energy production gains wider acceptance, the uranium mining companies in Wyoming will be ready. The state still has the second largest uranium reserves in the United States next to New Mexico.

In 1982 Wyoming produced 3.8 million tons or 28 percent of the 13.4 million tons mined in the entire United States. In view of the fact that nuclear energy consumption is expected to jump from the 2.9 quadrillion BTUs used in 1981 to 9.2 quadrillion in the year 2000, Wyoming's patient uranium companies could reap big benefits if they make it through the lean years.

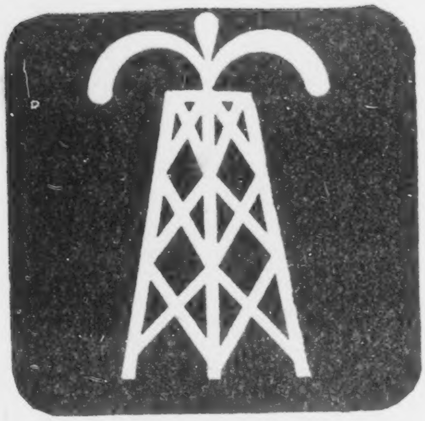
For all practical purposes Wyoming is the only commercial producer of trona in the world. Fifty-four percent of all trona or soda ash is used for making glass, while twenty percent is used for chemical production and the remaining twenty six percent is used in a multitude of other ways. Five mines were responsible for the total 1982 production of 10,932,563 tons. This was two percent or 241,606 tons less than what was produced in 1981.

As glass container users, car makers, and home builders felt the recession there was less demand for glass which in turn means less need for trona. This helps explain the numerous layoffs in the industry in late 1982 and early 1983.

By looking at line 147 in Appendix Graph 2 one can see that the total employment of the trona industry peaked at 4,716 in June of 1980. Recent estimates project current employment at 3,350. This is a 29 percent drop in three years.

Industry officials feel that conditions have bottomed out, but that demand may never be as high as it once was due to the fact that so many companies are switching from glass to plastic products. In any case they don't expect the industry to fully rebound for a few years.

Despite the effects of the recession, employment in oil and natural gas industries continued to grow through 1982. Table 12 shows us that there has been an 8.8 percent rise in employment in these industries between 1981 and 1982. But the first four months of 1983 are a different story. The average 1982 employment estimate was 23,500. However, the average employment for the first four months of 1983 was 22,600.



This 3.8 percent decline in employment is understandable when viewing the 6.4 percent drop in production from the Third Quarter of 1982 to the First Quarter of 1983 as seen in Graph 5.

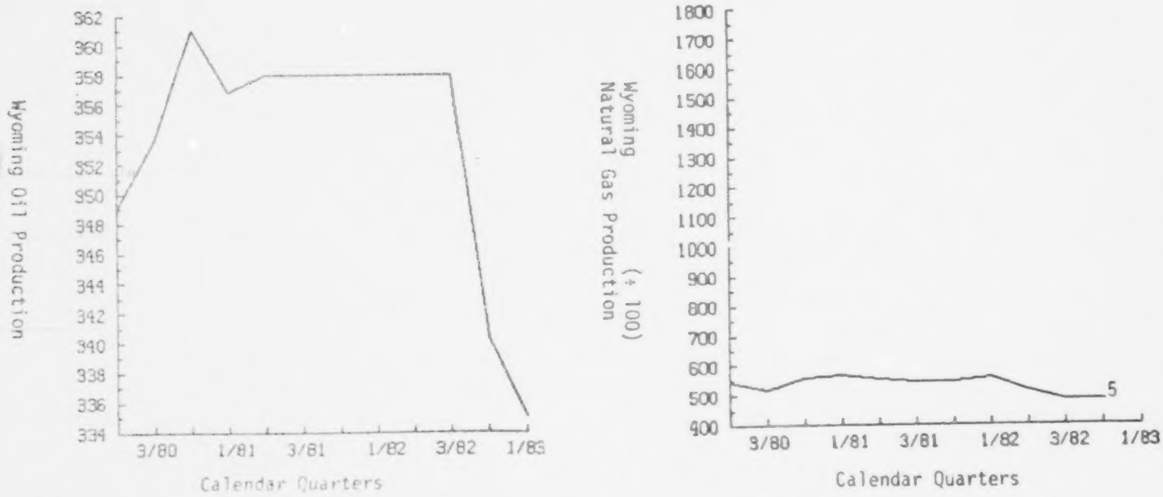
Because of lower oil prices and slack demand drilling activity in the state has diminished significantly of late. According to Hughes Tool Co. surveys there was an average of 228 active rigs in December of 1981 which compares with 143 in December of 1982 and a seven year low of 67 in April of 1983.

Natural gas production is also seeing hard times. The Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission has recently estimated that 400 of the 1800 gas-producing wells have recently been shut in. This in turn has caused some companies to postpone the construction of several gas "sweetening" plants. These are built to extract the impurities out of natural gas so it can be burned with maximum effeciency and minimum pollution.

It is doubltful that oil and gas production will reach the heights enjoyed in the boom years which followed the Arab's oil embargo. However, Wyoming has huge quantities of proven reserves and is continually discovering more reserves of both commodities. The state also is among the top six states in total annual production of both crude petroleum and natural gas.

These reserve and production figures along with the continuation of the U.S. policy to become energy self-sufficient makes the future look bright for the oil and gas extraction industries in Wyoming. For more information on Oil and Gas reserves, production, and locations, see Appendix Illustration 1.

GRAPH 5

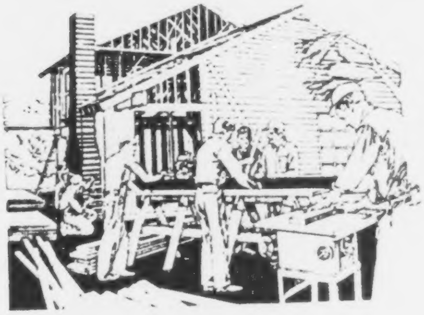


Data Source: Wyoming Quarterly Update, Summer 1983

According to Table 12 metal mining employment reached its high of 7,000 in 1980. This figure dropped to 5,000 in 1981 and 2,900 in 1982. The 58.6% percent drop from 1980 to 1982 can be attributed to the economic slump of the nation. Also of note, is the fact that 1981's iron ore production of 4,667,292 tons (all from U.S. Steel's Co. mine near Atlantic City) was the lowest in ten years.

Bentonite is another of Wyoming's minerals that is produced in large quantities. Wyoming's high quality bentonite can swell to 15 times its original volume. Some major uses are as a component of drilling mud for the oil industry, as a binder for foundry sands, and it is used in pelletizing taconite iron ore before shipping it to steel mills. It too, has felt the recession as employment dipped from 797 in 1981 to 672 in 1982. An increase in oil well activity would bring up the demand for bentonite in this area.

Future demands for the wide variety of minerals within the state will insure mining's importance in the economic picture of Wyoming.



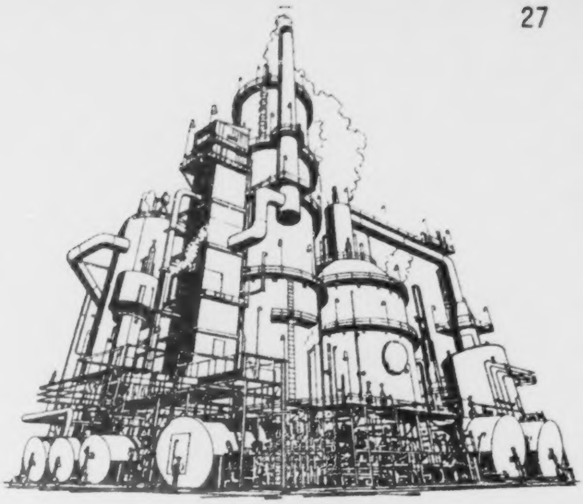
The construction industry is among the most sensitive to the effects of a recession and higher interest rates. Table 12 shows that construction employment had declined for three consecutive years after its peak of 20,800 in 1979. The 18,000 employed in 1982 is a 13.5 percent drop from the 1979 figure. This information is supported by the data on Graph 4 which shows that the construction industry's proportion of the statewide employment dropped from 13.4 percent in 1977 to 9.5 percent in 1982.

Table 10 shows a steady increase in personal income attributed to construction up until 1981. However, a comparison of the Fourth Quarters of 1981 and 1982 show a decrease of 37 million dollars or a minus 7.4 percent.

Appendix Graphs 1 and 3 illustrate the seasonal nature of construction activity in Wyoming. Graph 3 shows that all but one (Heavy Construction) of the eight categories in construction reached their employment peaks in previous years.

As previously mentioned the postponement of construction of natural gas "sweetening" plants and electrical production plants will further depress the construction industry for a few years. However, if the economy does begin to rebound in 1983 an increase in residential construction could partially offset the troubles in the other areas of construction.

Although manufacturing employment dropped 5.8 percent from 1977 to 1982, personal income attributed to manufacturing, rose 53.3 percent in the same time period. At first glance this may look encouraging. However, manufacturing's 53 percent rise doesn't quite measure up to the 85 percent jump in the statewide total personal income for the same time period.



Appendix Graph 3 shows the steady decline in petroleum refining employment vividly. As with most industries, manufacturing must wait for the entire economy to begin to mend before consumers will increase demand for manufactured products.

Employment within Transportation, Utilities and Communications industries continues to make up over 8 percent of the state's total covered employment. A close look at Table 12 shows that railroads had a 16.3 percent drop from 1981 to 1982, while utilities had an 8.6 percent gain.

The employment drop in Transportation and Utilities between 1981 and 1982 was negligible. But, a look at Table 11 shows a drop in income of 4.9 percent when comparing Fourth Quarter 1981 with Fourth Quarter 1982.

A look at Appendix Graph 5 shows that Electrical and Gas Services had slight employment rises in 1982, while Communications and especially trucking had declines for the year.

Together the Wholesale and Retail Trade categories employ 49,200 people which is more than any other industry. A look at Appendix Graph 6 shows the employment trends in Wholesale Trade which accounts for nearly 5 percent of the state's employment. Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies employment dropped by more than 20 percent in 1982, while the other divisions remained relatively constant throughout the year. The drop in that division can probably be attributed to the decline in the need for machinery in the mining sector.

For the first time in history personal income attributed to Wholesale Trade declined. Table 11 shows an increase in income within this division in every quarter from 1977 through the First Quarter of 1982. However, the last three quarters of 1982 showed consecutive drops. As the mines and drilling rigs increase production the Equipment, Machinery, and Supplies category will regain its former status.

Retail Trade showed a slight increase in employment from 1981 to 1982. But a look at graph 4 shows that retail trade as a percentage of the state's overall employment has been steadily declining. In 1972 retailing made up 25.7 percent of the state's employed. By 1982 this figure had dropped to 18.9 percent.

Historically the success of the retail trade industry has relied heavily upon tourism within the state. As with most industries 1982 was also a slow year for tourism in Wyoming. This depressed the retailing businesses, as can be seen in the trend in retailing personal income of late. Table 11 shows that personal income in retailing rose every quarter from 1977 until the Fourth Quarter of 1981. For the next four quarters its income has remained relatively constant.

There is an expected increase in touristry for the state in 1983. This should help bolster what is still one of the largest employing industries in the state. (For additional employment information on retailing see Appendix Graph 7).

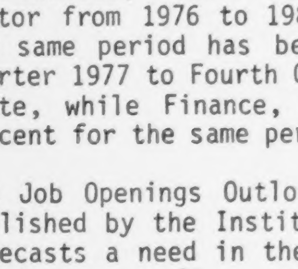
The four percent share of statewide covered employment which the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industries continue to hold, as indicated on Graph 4, would make it appear that the industry has found a stable level of employment in comparison to other industries.

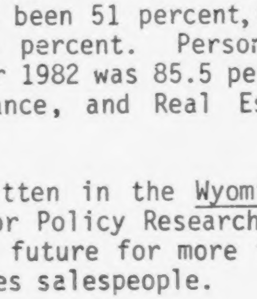
Tables 11 and 12 show a steady increase in both employment and personal income in Finanace, Insurance, and Real Estate. Growth of employment within this sector from 1976 to 1982 has been 51 percent, while the statewide growth for the same period has been 39 percent. Personal income growth from Fourth Quarter 1977 to Fourth Quarter 1982 was 85.5 percent for all industries in the state, while Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate income growth was 98.5 percent for the same period.

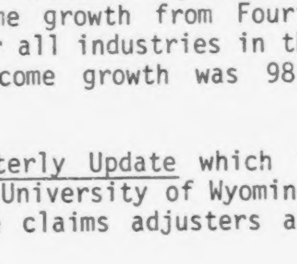
The Job Openings Outlook written in the Wyoming Quarterly Update which is published by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Wyoming, forecasts a need in the near future for more insurance claims adjusters and examiners as well as securities salespeople.

The seemingly steady growth in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry would reflect its stability in the state. While new expansion of this industry is strongly linked to growth in other areas, unless some unforseen drastic change occurs, it should be able to maintain its level of importance and employment.

The services industry has consistantely shown a strong growth pattern in the state. From data on Graph 4, it may be seen that this industry has increased its share of statewide employment from 15.8 percent in 1972 to 28.2 percent in 1982.







Some of this was due to a revision in the Standard Industrial Classification codes in 1972 which moved several industrial categories from retail trade to services. Wyoming's Employment Security Law also underwent change in 1978. This brought more employees into the covered services employment sector, including hospital and educational employees. Despite these changes there is still evidence that the state is following the nation in a trend which shows that we are becoming an increasingly service oriented society. Appendix Graph 9 shows specific examples of growth especially in the Hotels, Motels and Tourist Court division.

Further evidence of a shift toward services can be seen by scruitinizing Table 11. While statewide personal income rose 85.5 percent from Fourth Quarter 1977 to Fourth Quarter 1982, services income rose nearly 110 percent for the same time period.

As employment in other industries begins to grow again the state will have an increased need for medical, personal, and other services.

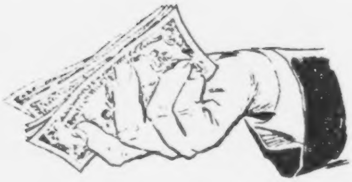
Due to the 1978 change in Wyoming's Employment Security Law the data in Graph 4 now shows that the public Administration sector now comprised 5.8 percent of the states covered workers. The only division which employs more than the 44,200 people in government is the combined total of wholesale and retail trades. Appendix Graph 10 shows how employment in Executive and Legislative Offices has expanded in order to keep up with the state's population growth.

Table 11 further shows the importance of the government sector. It produces more income than any other division except mining. Public Administration (government) accounts for nearly 20 percent of the state's total wages and salaries.

A number of Appendix Tables and Graphs provide the user with additional information on the industrial sectors discussed in this section of the report. On Appendix Tables 16 and 17, the size of firm by number of employees by industry and percentages thereof may be found. Interesting to note is the fact that the bottom 51 percent of the firms which employ 0 to 3 employees account for only 5.6 percent of the state's total covered employment. Conversely the top 4 percent of the firms employing over 50 people account for 51 percent of the state's total covered employment.

Appendix Table 18 shows the 1982 wage and salary employment for Wyoming and its 23 counties by industrial classification. This table provides fairly good insight into the relative importance of each industry in the individual counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS



The estimates of hours and earnings shown in Table 13 are based on a sampling of establishments who voluntarily report employment, earnings and hours each month. This sample is a part of the Current Employment Statistics program undertaken in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In Wyoming, due to a low survey size, only the Mining and Manufacturing industries' information is currently published. A comparison of data for the United States and Wyoming for December 1982 and March 1983 shows that hourly earnings for Wyoming workers is higher than for workers nationwide in the mining industry. However, related to Wyoming's lack of emphasis on manufacturing, is the fact that average manufacturing workers in the rest of the nation earn more than in Wyoming.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES' HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND WYOMING

TABLE 13

UNITED STATES	DECEMBER 1982		MARCH 1983	
	Mining	Mfg	Mining	Mfg
Average weekly Earning	$ 467.58	$ 344.99	$ 468.74	$ 346.10
Average weekly Hours	42.2	39.7	41.8	39.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.02	$ 8.69	$ 11.19	$ 8.74
WYOMING				
Average Weekly Earning	$ 470.53	$ 298.89	$ 479.18	$ 298.69
Average Weekly Hours	38.6	36.9	39.7	35.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.19	$ 8.10	$ 12.07	$ 8.32

Prepared by WESC Research and Analysis

Table 14 shows the 1982 per capita personal income for the fifty states. Wyoming continued to be ranked fifth in 1982. While the nation as a whole jumped its per capita income 5.6 percent from 1981, Wyoming's rose 5.0 percent from 1981. Additional income data may be found in Appendix Tables 19, 20, and 21.

The average weekly wage in covered employment by industries for the 23 Wyoming counties is shown on Table 15. For the all industries average, the highest average weekly wages are being paid in Campbell, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties. Counties that have the lowest wages generally have the least energy related development.

TABLE 14

1982 PER CAPITA INCOME

RANK	STATE	PER CAPITA INCOME 1982	GAIN OVER 1981
1.	Alaska	$16,257	15.3
2.	Connecticut	13,748	5.8
3.	New Jersey	13,039	6.2
4.	California	12,567	4.2
5.	WYOMING	12,372	5.0
6.	New York	12,314	7.6
7.	Colorado	12,302	10.4
8.	Maryland	12,238	6.1
9.	Illinois	12,100	5.4
10.	Massachusetts	12,088	8.3
11.	Nevada	11,981	3.0
12.	Kansas	11,765	8.2
13.	Delaware	11,731	4.0
14.	Hawaii	11,652	5.0
15.	Washington	11,560	2.6
16.	Texas	11,419	6.3
17.	Oklahoma	11,370	11.4
18.	Minnesota	11,175	4.0
	U S A AVERAGE	11,107	5.6
19.	Virginia	11,095	6.2
20.	Florida	10,978	9.2
21.	Michigan	10,956	-0.5
22.	Pensylvania	10,955	5.6
23.	North Dakota	10,876	5.6
24.	Iowa	10,791	6.3
25.	Wisconsin	10,774	7.1
26.	New Hampshire	10,729	6.5
27.	Rhode Island	10,723	2.5
28.	Nebraska	10,683	3.7
29.	Ohio	10,677	3.0
30.	Oregon	10,335	3.4
31.	Louisiana	10,231	7.9
32.	Arizona	10,173	5.0
33.	Missouri	10,170	3.0
34.	Indiana	10,021	3.8
35.	South Dakota	9,666	9.9
36.	Georgia	9,583	7.0
37.	Montana	9,580	-1.0
38.	Vermont	9,507	9.9
39.	New Mexico	9,190	6.2
40.	North Carolina	9,044	4.2
41.	Maine	9,042	4.5
42.	Idaho	9,029	1.4
43.	Kentucky	8,934	5.8
44.	Tennessee	8,906	3.5
45.	Utah	8,875	6.8
46.	West Virginia	8,769	5.2
47.	Alabama	8,649	5.5
48.	South Carolina	8,502	5.6
49.	Arkansas	8,479	5.4
50.	Mississippi	7,778	7.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section,

TABLE 15
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR WYOMING AND COUNTIES - Fourth Quarter 1982

	AGR.,FOR., & FISHERY	MINING	CONSTR.	MFG.	TRANS. & UTILITIES	WHLSLE.	RETAIL	F.I.R.E.	SRVCS.	GOVT.	ALL INDUSTS.
Statewide	$214.39	568.46	452.80	380.96	463.84	425.94	190.38	330.05	277.83	314.88	353.99
Albany	158.91	376.55	337.64	368.59	387.25	298.49	153.37	288.02	304.94	347.26	277.62
Big Horn	327.07	334.90	352.62	258.20	355.89	440.12	144.68	318.30	260.86	260.92	295.35
Campbell	223.33	633.30	651.73	264.15	483.51	492.62	229.48	473.19	273.43	343.22	484.62
Carbon	228.05	590.83	389.55	464.68	458.59	389.54	198.49	342.08	266.58	293.61	366.67
Converse	206.28	555.98	441.68	304.77	586.26	290.86	198.27	362.38	258.94	317.12	379.71
Crook	157.46	390.93	388.38	301.30	437.49	266.45	128.10	520.25	247.31	233.22	309.19
Fremont	160.10	518.58	357.31	263.56	388.15	363.07	189.19	270.69	275.88	295.50	316.92
Goshen	166.86	396.30	306.87	289.81	360.99	246.10	185.28	320.73	213.15	288.84	240.80
Hot Springs	165.19	551.34	332.17	277.09	458.54	471.77	163.77	254.18	238.61	270.02	298.53
Johnson	135.34	410.66	367.59	289.29	394.19	282.15	152.62	305.61	258.76	232.32	266.60
Laramie	189.03	554.71	402.46	384.59	499.96	411.27	187.60	319.66	277.52	377.89	316.62
Lincoln	142.30	606.80	430.63	295.15	532.64	295.60	150.65	336.54	251.54	319.79	368.07
Natrona	292.59	549.40	419.56	539.09	452.20	461.15	219.63	332.36	315.11	277.88	381.76
Niobrara	139.59	419.62	273.02	265.62	401.50	334.00	168.04	270.26	215.11	250.37	254.96
Park	240.91	543.43	330.56	390.65	410.13	279.28	188.83	323.65	249.77	271.35	313.25
Platte	475.60	398.93	476.12	303.14	371.61	236.06	145.82	307.49	252.96	235.79	255.74
Sheridan	205.50	567.67	347.48	331.37	348.91	375.12	191.02	363.86	260.99	320.07	286.01
Sublette	146.46	574.65	447.61	223.42	499.24	298.86	144.37	364.57	256.14	285.55	343.69
Sweetwater	118.68	613.61	516.51	434.96	518.27	463.00	188.81	326.64	285.03	283.41	427.24
Teton	241.77	493.19	298.22	244.21	347.66	345.92	164.29	273.62	240.28	289.55	240.53
Uinta	471.74	538.32	551.89	340.69	421.49	658.37	200.88	344.71	304.14	347.80	405.05
Washakie	261.67	491.24	429.41	369.21	430.57	377.58	202.72	287.60	241.96	277.34	316.82
Weston	206.44	489.96	284.86	379.06	436.36	396.13	191.58	283.65	239.66	278.47	344.41

Source: Third Quarter 1981, ES-202 Area Breakdown,
Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Prepared by: Research and Analysis Section
May 1983

TABLE 16

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR WYOMING AND COUNTIES IN SELECTED YEARS

AREA	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
WYOMING	$ 6,791	$ 7,558	$ 8,572	$ 9,798	$10,875	$11,733
Albany	5,000	5,776	6,720	7,485	8,592	9,359
Big Horn	5,035	5,496	6,293	7,202	8,105	8,725
Campbell	7,887	9,038	9,535	10,639	11,720	12,544
Carbon	7,014	7,903	8,977	10,645	11,540	11,856
Converse	7,002	7,537	8,722	10,242	11,014	11,206
Crook	6,035	6,797	8,116	9,537	10,398	12,008
Fremont	5,395	6,128	7,238	8,336	9,038	9,513
Goshen	5,422	6,394	6,687	8,211	8,664	8,991
Hot Springs	6,121	6,618	7,847	8,555	9,447	10,558
Johnson	5,836	6,600	7,839	8,487	9,225	10,022
Laramie	6,938	7,397	8,533	9,566	10,916	12.113
Lincoln	6,101	6,615	7,340	8,517	9,414	9,963
Natrona	8,756	9,926	11,191	12,758	14,072	14,979
Niobrara	6,754	7,161	8,763	8,833	9,691	9,359
Park	6,800	7,913	8,533	9,600	10,385	11,578
Platte	5,274	6,103	6,760	7,664	7,735	7,968
Sheridan	6,667	7,418	8,696	9,868	10,610	11,281
Sublette	7,029	7,866	9,474	11,123	11,436	11,616
Sweetwater	7,827	8,187	8,990	10,320	12,016	13,363
Teton	7,999	8,716	9,659	10,739	12,315	13,645
Uinta	4,922	5,611	6,165	7,563	9,142	9,765
Washakie	5,811	6,254	7,319	8,810	9,289	9,907
Weston	7,006	7,856	8,261	9,955	11,193	12,671

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April, 1982

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, May 1982

According to Table 15 the highest wage of any industry in any county was for mining in Campbell county. Next came Sweetwater and Lincoln counties' mining wages. These high mining wages also make these counties the highest wage paying counties in terms of over-all industry wages.

Per capita income on a county basis for the years 1976 to 1981 is shown on Table 16. On a statewide basis per capita income has increased 73 percent from 1976 to 1981. Almost all counties have benefited from energy related developments.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis within the U.S. Department of Commerce classifies certain areas of the United States as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). There are over 300 designated SMSA's and Wyoming's only one, Casper, had the fourth highest 1981 per capita income. This figure of $14,979 reflects the importance of energy development in the state. For additional information on 1982 annual average covered employment and weekly wage by industries for all counties see Appendix Tables 18 and 19.

UNMET MANPOWER NEEDS

Unmet manpower needs can be studied as they relate to available job openings. If a job opening remains unfilled for 30 or more days, it meets the criterion of unmet manpower needs. Two listings of these openings at Wyoming Job Service Centers are shown in Tables 17 and 18.

Job Service data are limited as a source of unmet manpower needs in the state because many job openings are not listed with the Job Service. It was estimated that less than half of the job openings in the state are listed with the Job Service. Lists of Job Openings such as the ones in Tables 17 and 18 do not tell how long the openings has gone unfilled except that it is at least 30 days. Nor do such listings provide an explantion as to why the job opening has gone unfilled. The source of the list, the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), accumulates the listing on a fiscal year basis from October 1 through September 30.

Hard-to-fill job openings can be categorized according to the following criteria: The opening may be technical in nature and require advanced education or training and there maybe no qualified applicants available. The employer may impose qualifications which are too high in relation to the wage offered. Positions may be menial in nature and offer low pay. Hours and/or working conditions may be undesirable. The job may require the applicant to relocate. The salary may not be based on hours worked with the earnings dependent upon commission or piece work, etc. Any of these reasons may contribute to making a job opening more difficult to fill.

Quarterly summary reports of job openings, both received and filled by occupational groups as derived from ESARS, are shown in Tables 19 and 20.

Professional, Technical and Managerial postiions may require specific educational attainment. Many of these job openings are filled by recent college graduates because experience is not an entry level criteria. Occupations with these qualifications, such as medical or health technicians and teachers, may remain unfilled because of being in a small town or rural area.

TABLE 17

JOB OPENINGS WITH ESARS RECORD SHOWING NO ACTION TAKEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE 1/ PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1982

DOT 2/	OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF OPENINGS
075	Nurse, General Duty 3/	5
201	Secretary	6
209	Clerk, General	3
210	Bookkeeper I	4
210	Bookkeeper II	3
211	Cashier II 3/	4
219	Administrative Clerk	5
238	Hotel Clerk	3
250	Sales Agent, Insurance	9
279	Salesperson, General Merchandise 3/	9
290	Sales Clerk 3/	7
292	Driver, Sales Route 3/	3
299	Telephone Solicitor 3/	5
311	Waiter/Waitress, Informal 3/	14
313	Cook, Restaurant 3/	6
318	Kitchen Steward/Stewardess	14
323	Cleaner, Housekeeping 3/	10
620	Automobile Mechanic 3/	8
824	Electrician, Wirer 3/	4
860	Carpenter	3
869	Construction Worker I 3/	7
869	Construction Worker II	22
899	Maintenance Repairer, Building	3
906	Truck Driver, Light	5
929	Material Handler 3/	18

1/ Only positions with three or more openings are shown. No action taken means that the position may have been filled but the transaction has not yet been recorded into the ESAR System.

2/ First three numbers of actual nine digit DOT classification are shown.

3/ This occupation was also listed at the end of the prior quarter.

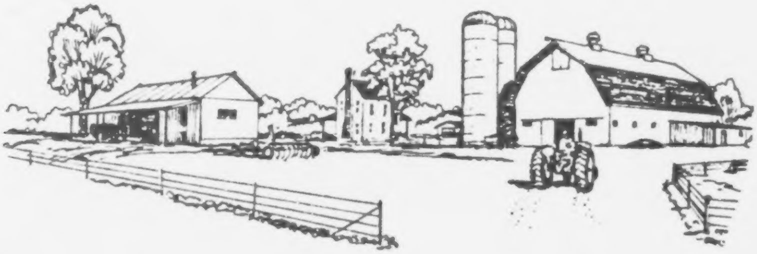


TABLE 18

JOB OPENINGS WITH ESARS RECORD SHOWING NO ACTION TAKEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE 1/ PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1983

DOT 2/	OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF OPENINGS
075	Nurse, General Duty 3/	4
201	Secretary 3/	4
209	Clerk, General 3/	4
210	Bookkeeper I 3/	4
211	Cashier II 3/	4
219	Administrative Clerk 3/	4
250	Sales Agent, Insurance 3/	7
279	Salesperson, General Merchandise 3/	6
299	Telephone Solicitor 3/	4
311	Counter Attendant Lunchroom	5
311	Waiter/Waitress, Informal 3/	9
313	Cook 3/	12
323	Cleaner, Housekeeping 3/	4
620	Automobile Mechanic 3/	4
869	Construction Worker I 3/	4
869	Construction Worker II 3/	6
929	Material Handler 3/	4

1/ Only positions with three or more openings are shown. No action taken means that the position may have been filled but the transaction has not yet been recorded into the ESAR System.

2/ First three numbers of actual nine digit DOT classification are shown.

3/ This occupation was also listed at the end of the prior quarter.

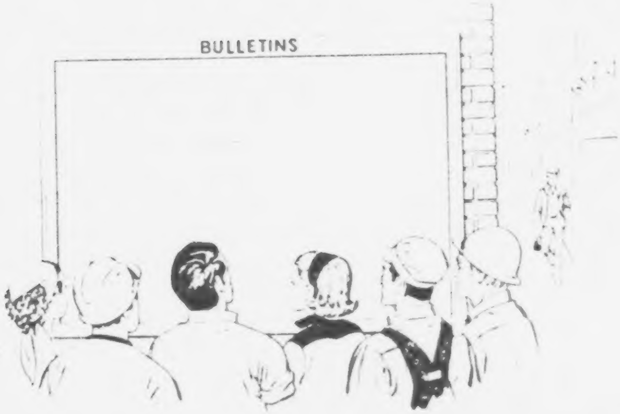


TABLE 19
QUARTERLY SUMMARY REPORT OF JOB OPENINGS AT WYOMING JOB SERVICE CENTERS
QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1982

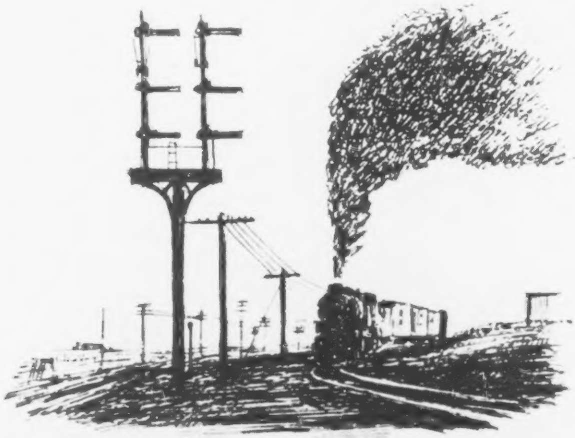
DOT	OCCUPATION GROUP	OPENINGS RECEIVED	UNFILLED OPENINGS TOTAL	UNFILLED OPENINGS 30 + DAYS	OPENINGS FILLED
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	208	65	42	122
2	Clerical and Sales	1,396	189	101	1,088
3	Services	1,196	178	105	1,057
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	164	8	5	98
5	Processing	57	5	3	54
6	Machine Trades	105	25	18	61
7	Bench Work	78	12	8	64
8	Structural Work	1,877	66	53	1,805
9	Miscellaneous	1,292	67	51	1,225
	TOTAL	6,373	615	386	5,574

SOURCE: ESARS, December 31, 1982
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
May 1983

TABLE 20
QUARTERLY SUMMARY REPORT OF JOB OPENINGS AT WYOMING JOB SERVICE CENTERS
QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1983

DOT	OCCUPATION GROUP	OPENINGS RECEIVED	UNFILLED OPENINGS TOTAL	/ 30 + DAYS	OPENINGS FILLED
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	292	74	46	195
2	Clerical and Sales	1,310	186	83	1,044
3	Services	1,168	183	88	1,022
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	117	8	6	101
5	Processing	40	6	5	37
6	Machine Trades	104	21	11	73
7	Bench Work	36	2	0	36
8	Structural Work	890	57	21	842
9	Miscellaneous	879	47	21	841
	TOTAL	4,836	584	281	4,191

SOURCE: ESARS, March 31, 1983
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
May 1983



Managerial positions in Retail Trade or Service industries may be hard to fill because of low starting wages, salary based on productivity or lack of opportunity for advancement. High turnover in Clerical positions results in a demand which usually exceeds the supply of applicants. This is particularly true for clerk-typists who find the working conditions are usually good, but salaries are minimal. Nominal education or experience is required for clerk positions which may require shorthand and/or knowledge of various office machines. Further advancement in the company may require additional training.

Retail Trade sales positions generally require only a high school education and limited experience, but have a low starting wage so job openings in this area tend to be hard to fill. Wages in Wholesale Trade are better, but may depend on sales volume, commission or some other factor. The less educated job seeker may find entry level opportunities in the sales area, but better paying positions require more education and/or experience.

There are always openings in the Service industries for waiters and waitresses, cooks and janitorial people. The wages offered are low, especailly outside urban areas. The education and experience required are both minimal. Many positions involve part-time or shift work and advancement is negligible. Turnover is high because the positions are mainly filled by young men and women who are willing to work part-time after school to earn spending money and do not depend upon the employment for their livelihood.

Machine Trades, Bench Work and Miscellaneous Occupations associated with mining and manufacturing account from many of the unfilled openings. In Wyoming, mechanics and laborers are most in demand in the mining industry occupations. Prior experience is required for most positions as a mechanic. Openings which remain unfilled for a long period usually offer low wages compared to the experience required. Many of the openings in these categories are filled by trade school graduates.

Structural Work is seasonal, so unemployment is high during the winter months. When job openings occur, they are usually filled fairly easily because wages are comparatively high. Structural workers must be prepared to travel to where construction is occurring and there are job openings. The demand for packaging and material handling exceeds applicants for the position. These positions can be filled by applicants for other types of work because the requirements for education and experience are minimal. The prospects for advancement are good after gaining experience which helps compensate for the low starting pay.

Occupational trends in Wyoming are closely related to seasonal factors and weather conditions. Mining, manufacturing and construction are most effected by these changes. Mining employment tends to drop during severe winter weather.

Manufacturing has its peak employment in September and October during the processing of sugar beets. Construction has its peak employment in the summer when college students swell the available work force. Although many students are rehired for old jobs, there is a flurry of job seeking as students compete for the remaining jobs.

Technical and managerial job openings remain stable throughout the year, as new industries locating in the state usually bring key supervisory personnel with them and therefore have little effect upon the rise and fall of demand for those positions.

WYOMING MANPOWER PROBLEMS

Up until recently Wyoming's manpower problems have been related to population growth impact. Development of the state's mineral resources required a substantial labor force and the growth that occurred in the 1970's indicated that impact problems were significant. Just as the booming areas of Rock Springs, Evanston, and Gillette had begun to adapt to the changes and needs created by extreme growth, that growth subsided and virtually stopped. These and other energy oriented communities throughout the state have recently been subjected to another form of impact that being the severe economic recession that the entire nation has been compelled to endure.

It seems that this economic slowdown has been particularly hard on Wyoming. Table 14 shows that Wyoming's per capita income grew 2 percent from 1981 to 1982, while the nation as a whole saw a 5.3 percent figure for the same period. The recession has effected deeply the extraction industries which employ so many and pay such high wages (see mining section in Table 15). Because most of the other industrial sectors depend on the results of mining activities in the state, it is safe to say that as the mining industries go, so goes the rest of Wyoming's economy.

Until recently Wyoming has enjoyed a high standard of living and high costs are something that goes hand-in-hand with elevated life-styles. Additional tax burdens have been placed on citizens in many areas to help cope with new needs created by more people and more money. Several counties have implemented an optional one percent sales tax and as a result are enjoying new and improved community services and facilites.

Just when it seemed that Wyoming was coming to grips with its growth and impact problems the state was forced to deal with recessionary hardships. In 1980 areas like Casper, Gillette, Evanston and Kemmerer were crowded to capacity. Competition for the limited supply of homes and lodgings was stiff and and abundance of money caused housing costs to skyrocket. The fact is that in calender years 1979 and 1980, Wyoming had the lowest unemployment rates of all 50 states. Few people had the foresight to guess that the cowboy state would jump to the eighteenth highest unemployment rate by March of 1983.

By late 1982, and early 1983, hard times had definitely hit Wyoming. People have a tendency to go where the work is and they were finding out that there was only a fraction of the work available that had existed in Wyoming a year or two before.

Real estate agents began to see vacancy after vacancy where two years before people were waiting in line to rent places at high rates. Accurate out-migration figures are not yet available, but the numbers of those leaving the state were indeed substantial.

A comparison of recent historical figures and near term future forcasts (both of which are in this report) of population and relevant labor force trends reveals a dramatic departure from the growth patterns seen in the late seventies.

Last year's report questioned how many workers would be employed, for how long, and under what conditions. Conversely, this year the main question is how many workers will be unemployed, for how long,and under what conditions. Althought there is little chance of any of these energy boom towns becoming ghost towns there is increasing evidence that many areas will feel slowdowns through 1984.

The increased number of unemployed people will provide a surplus of labor. Several large companies which have planned major projects were forced to delay some of them because of the severity of the recession. However, most of them insist that as the economy rebounds these projects will be completed. As the nation recovers and calls for Wyoming's energy resources the employers should have an adequate pool of labor with which to complete those delayed projects.

The sources of qualified workers is a difficult problem. Unions will always be one dependable source of quality labor. Some workers will enter the labor force from educational facilities. The federal government in cooperation with state and local government will train, retrain, or relocate a significant number of workers. The need for government assistance in certain areas is bound to increase due to the changing nature of today's economy.

The occupational profile of American (and Wyoming) workers is already undergoing significant alterations in response to the development of new industries, the evaporation of jobs in older industries, and the emergence of an increasingly service-oriented economy. It is only a matter of time before the information age, robotics, and other new technologies hit Wyoming full force.

A minor example that some of this new technology has come to Wyoming is evident from coal production figures seen in Table 17. The production increase from 1981 to 1982 of 5.2 percent was accomplished with 5.5 percent fewer employees. Continuation of this and similiar trends could increase the already active government role in training or retraining large portions of the labor force.

Currently, federally assisted programs have been helpful in employing and training disadvantaged youths, both in and out of school. Despite current programs for those youths out of school, the high school dropout is still the most difficult person to employ.

One important factor of job market entry of the dropout is that their socioeconomic situation may disqualify them from any current training program.

On the other side of the coin, residents with college degrees, especially in specialized fields outside of the mineral extraction and the construction industries, frequently find a dire lack of employment opportunites in their specialty in Wyoming and have to migrate to metropolitan areas to find suitable employment. In addition, many college graduates who are underemployed in terms of wages, move out of the state for decent paying jobs in their fields. Wages in manufacturing, mining, construction and transportation & public utilities in the state, generally meet or exceed national levels. By the same token, wages in trade, finance, services and state & local government fall considerably below national standards.

It is this imbalance of wage scales that on one hand brings people into Wyoming, and at the same time, has forced some residents to migrate out of the state for higher salaries.

Wyoming, unlike many other states and the nation, has a relatively small percentage and number of minority group members. Tables 21, 22, and 23, based upon actural 1980 census population data but with the categories distributed on the basis of the 1970 census, illustrate this. The primary use of these tables, as well as several other available from the WESC Research & Analysis Section, is intended for federal contractors and subcontractors for their Affirmative Action Programs, as specified in Revised Order No. 4, Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

In the state, occupations most in demand on a year-round basis are in the trade, service and state & local government sectors of the economy. This is because of the larger employment base and lower salaries of these industries as compared to the extraction and construction industries. The type of occupations that are generaly in demand on a year-round basis are in hotels and motels, insurance, real estate and investment, eating and drinking places and in medical and health industries. Many of these occupations, especially where a shortage of applicants exists, are the type in which no formal training is required and the wages are quite low.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Based on ratios determined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Wyoming has a fairly low percentage and number of economically disadvantaged. Because of the state's relatively low minority population and its high per capita income, approximately 8.9 percent of the state's population falls below the poverty level.

The information shown on Table 24, shows estimates of the state's economically disadvantaged population for 1980 and 1983. In comparison with total population tables, it should be noted that the minority groups have a two or three fold higher incidence of economically disadvantaged than whites.

The seasonal upswing during the summer months results in an increased demand for mechanics, truck drivers, mining workers and roughnecks, ranch hands and miscellaneous construction workers.

TABLE 21

POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING AND ITS COUNTIES FOR 1981

	SEX			RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES					
AREA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC
Wyoming	251,904	240,096	492,000	467,892	3,444	7,380	1,968	10,824	25,584
Albany	15,347	14,053	29,400	27,812	294	147	294	853	1,882
Big Horn	6,110	5,990	12,100	11,870	0	61	24	145	460
Campbell	15,399	13,601	29,000	28,304	29	290	58	319	754
Carbon	11,677	10,523	22,200	20,624	111	155	89	1,199	2,509
Converse	7,336	6,964	14,300	13,900	14	114	14	257	715
Crook	2,786	2,614	5,400	5,368	0	22	5	5	22
Fremont	20,417	19,383	39,800	34,626	40	4,378	119	677	1,234
Goshen	5,966	6,234	12,200	11,541	12	37	12	598	915
Hot Springs	2,844	2,856	5,700	5,552	11	108	6	17	86
Johnson	3,593	3,607	7,200	7,114	7	43	7	36	101
Laramie	36,015	35,582	71,600	65,872	1,933	430	573	2,721	6,945
Lincoln	6,592	6,208	12,800	12,608	13	64	38	90	307
Natrona	38,277	36,923	75,200	72,643	526	421	301	1,278	2,632
Niobrara	1,455	1,545	3,000	2,982	3	9	3	9	27
Park	11,232	11,368	22,600	22,080	23	90	68	362	814
Platte	5,044	4,656	9,700	9,487	10	39	19	146	466
Sheridan	12,851	12,749	25,600	25,088	26	205	102	179	486
Sublette	2,515	2,285	4,800	4,766	5	19	5	10	43
Sweetwater	24,182	21,618	45,800	43,602	366	275	275	1,282	3,572
Teton	5,335	4,965	10,300	10,166	10	41	31	62	144
Uinta	8,594	7,806	16,400	16,105	16	66	16	196	508
Washakie	4,906	4,694	9,600	8,918	10	48	38	586	816
Weston	3,694	3,606	7,300	7,169	7	73	22	29	80
			1/ 2/						3/

Prepared by: Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section

TABLE 22

ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING AND ITS COUNTIES
FOR 1982

	SEX			MALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES						FEMALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES					
AREA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC
Wyoming	158,631	94,369	253,000	151,600	1,012	2,024	506	3,289	7,337	91,080	506	1,265	506	1,518	3,795
Albany	7,678	5,648	13,353	7,304	53	40	93	187	507	5,341	40	40	80	147	320
Big Horn	3,779	2,154	5,933	3,667	0	18	*	95	154	2,130	0	12	*	18	47
Campbell	13,400	6,996	20,396	13,115	*	122	*	163	286	6,935	*	61	*	20	61
Carbon	6,828	3,440	10,268	6,335	10	62	21	411	657	3,166	10	31	31	21	329
Converse	4,950	2,713	7,663	4,835	*	61	*	54	276	2,667	*	15	*	720	77
Crook	1,670	852	2,522	1,667	0	*	*	5	3	842	0	*	*	10	0
Fremont	10,909	6,574	17,483	9,948	17	752	35	175	280	5,962	17	490	52	70	140
Goshen	3,708	2,282	5,990	3,570	0	*	*	132	216	2,216	0	*	*	72	114
Hot Springs	1,525	1,096	2,621	1,481	*	29	*	18	16	1,056	*	34	*	5	10
Johnson	2,277	1,366	3,643	2,230	0	*	0	44	40	1,355	0	*	0	11	7
Laramie	19,285	12,964	32,249	17,801	613	161	97	613	1,580	12,093	322	97	97	322	1,000
Lincoln	3,821	1,832	5,653	3,720	*	57	11	34	124	1758	*	28	23	28	62
Natrona	26,793	16,421	43,214	25,885	130	346	43	389	821	15,860	43	216	86	216	519
Niobrara	844	500	1,344	844	*	*	0	0	*	497	*	*	0	3	*
Park	7,756	5,235	12,991	7,574	0	39	52	91	221	5,170	0	13	13	52	130
Platte	2,844	1,339	4,183	2,773	*	17	*	54	138	1,305	*	13	*	25	46
Sheridan	7,325	4,547	11,872	7,242	12	36	12	36	95	4,440	12	12	36	47	107
Sublette	1,634	842	2,476	1,627	*	*	*	*	10	837	*	*	*	2	5
Sweetwater	16,046	7,939	23,985	15,398	96	144	72	360	1,151	7,603	120	24	48	120	504
Teton	4,156	3,046	7,202	4,127	0	*	14	14	22	3,003	0	*	14	29	79
Uinta	6,290	3,001	9,291	6,151	*	56	*	93	214	2,955	*	19	*	28	74
Washakie	3,181	1,860	5,041	2,929	*	10	10	227	282	1,779	*	10	10	60	76
Weston	2,340	1,288	3,628	2.322	*	11	*	7	25	1,288	*	0	*	4	4
			2/		* See footnotes.				3/						3/

Prepared by: Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section

TABLE 23

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYED LABOR FORCE
BY SEX AND RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING AND ITS COUNTIES
FOR 1982

	SEX			MALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES						FEMALE RACE/ETHNIC GROUP CATEGORIES					
AREA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC	WHITE	BLACK	NAT'V AMR'N	ASIAN	OTHER	HISPANIC
Wyoming	9,045	5,955	15,000	8,280	90	240	15	405	600	5,475	45	135	15	285	525
Albany	454	218	672	412	16	0	0	26	26	184	7	0	0	27	37
Big Horn	212	207	419	203	0	4	*	4	4	195	0	6	*	6	15
Campbell	570	352	922	550	*	0	*	20	29	352	*	0	*	0	0
Carbon	533	314	847	503	0	0	0	30	40	241	0	0	3	60	40
Converse	267	195	462	255	*	10	*	1	1	188	*	0	*	8	11
Crook	74	50	124	74	0	*	*	0	0	48	0	*	*	2	0
Fremont	1,021	415	1,436	807	0	171	0	43	36	273	0	98	10	34	289
Goshen	172	130	302	144	0	*	*	28	24	117	0	*	*	13	18
Hot Springs	89	40	129	82	*	8	*	0	0	40	*	0	*	0	0
Johnson	170	49	219	157	0	*	0	13	0	49	0	*	0	0	0
Laramie	997	681	1,678	874	35	17	7	64	128	611	17	10	0	44	134
Lincoln	349	265	614	333	*	17	0	0	39	227	*	18	0	20	25
Natrona	1,524	1,095	2,619	1,459	0	0	0	65	79	1,071	0	16	0	5	42
Niobrara	42	38	80	42	*	*	0	0	*	38	*	*	0	0	*
Park	301	300	601	301	0	0	0	0	0	293	0	0	0	7	16
Platte	180	117	297	161	*	0	*	19	30	117	*	0	*	0	0
Sheridan	470	347	817	458	11	0	0	0	0	347	0	0	0	0	14
Sublette	60	34	94	60	0	*	*	0	0	34	0	*	*	0	0
Sweetwater	661	653	1,314	629	0	13	0	18	42	631	0	0	0	22	32
Teton	284	148	432	276	0	*	0	9	0	148	0	*	0	0	0
Uinta	343	104	447	343	*	0	*	0	0	104	*	0	*	0	0
Washakie	146	126	272	101	*	0	0	44	51	101	*	0	0	25	25
Weston	128	77	205	128	*	0	*	0	0	77	*	0	*	0	0
			2/						3/						3/

* See footnotes.

Prepared by: Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis

TABLE 24

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF WYOMING'S ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED FOR 1980 AND 1983

	1980	1983
Total, Both Sexes	42,589	46,138
White	38,752	41,903
Black	686	826
Other	3,147	3,410
Hispanic *	2,257	2,505
Total, Female	4,297	4,660
White	3,680	3,967
Black	190	229
Other	428	464
Hispanic *	258	286
Age 16 and Over	28,488	30,866
White	26,078	28,199
Black	390	469
Other	1,934	2,096
Hispanic *	1,359	1,503

* Hispanic are also included as part of White population in totals.

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
May 1982

The summer tourist industry creates a strong demand for workers in the service industry and in retail trade in certain parts of the state. The fall fishing, upland bird, waterfowl and big game seasons and increased emphasis on winter recreation have all created new demand for workers, as they have experienced growth in recent years.

The 16 and over age group total for 1983 of 30,866 represents the number of economically disadvantaged adults because of income less than the poverty level. (See definition of "Economically Disadvantaged Individual" in the Glossary.) These individuals are included in the universe of need in the section "Estimate of Need for Manpower Services".

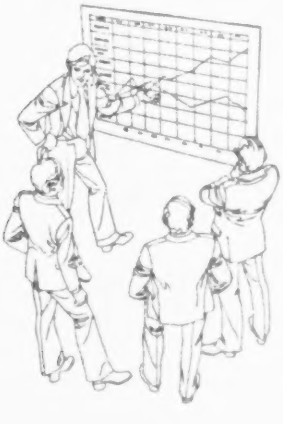
(An additional percentage breakdown of the economically disadvantaged for the state, but based upon regional data may be found in Appendix Table 22.)

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

In the state, over 90 percent of the economically disadvantaged are white. While race can be a barrier to employment for minority group members in the state, it cannot be considered the main barrier for the economically disadvantaged in Wyoming. With the current affirmative action program, race itself cannot be considered the main barrier for the economically disadvantaged if the individual is job qualified. The primary barriers to employment for the majority of all individuals in the labor force are the lack of high school education or equivalent GED, lack of required skills, or lack of adequate training and work experience.

The disadvantaged certainly have additional problems, especially in the area of child care, large families and limited transportation. While limited allowances for these problems are given during manpower training, it is up to the individual during post-training employment to solve these problems. Wyoming has no public day care centers and there is little available public transportation within cities in the state, although bus transportation exists from city to city.

ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR MANPOWER SERVICES



Based upon actual applicant activity at Wyoming Job Service Centers and estimated other applicant activity, it is projected that almost 105,000 individuals will be in need of some sort of employment related assistance in 1984. This number represents approximately 40 percent of the 1984 projected labor force. Of these people approximately 30,000 will be classified as economically disadvantaged adults earning below the poverty level. The others earn above the poverty level, but require manpower services to improve their economic status.

Although estimated, both sectors of the total group represent the potential demand for manpower services during the upcoming year.

In the past, Wyoming's unemployment problems have been minimal. For that reason manpower services were often geared towards getting the underemployed out of dead end jobs and into more meaningful, higher paying employment. However, because of the sudden increase in unemployment, the emphasis of manpower services is presently being shifted back towards helping the unemployed.

The social and economic problems of impacted areas (due to both population growth and the recession) are of utmost importance and have proven newsworthy to the media. One of the main priorities of manpower training and services in Wyoming is the efficient mobilization of the labor force to help deal with impact problems. The finding of qualified workers in the state to fill specific skill occupations in the mining and construction industries has been a problem in the past and will be again in the future when companies begin expansion anew. However, because of high unemployment, today's problems deal with finding the most qualified workers from the huge pool of job seekers.

Shown in Table 25 are the number of applicants in the Job Service active files by various characteristics and occupations. The characteristic groupings shown are generally considered to include individuals harder to place or needing special services.

Found on Tables 26 and 27 are projections of the 1985 Wyoming total employment by industry and by major occupational categories. By major industry groups, services are projected to have the largest numerical gain, while construction is projected to have the largest percentage gain. In the major occupational categories except for farmers. The largest percentage gain is projected for Operatives, Transportation Equipment Operatives, and semi-skilled workers.

More detailed information on the total projected Wyoming employment by industry and occupation may be found in this agency's "Wyoming Occupational Outlook, with Projections to 1990" publication to be released late in 1983. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

SELECTED JOB PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

On July 1, 1974, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) went into effect. This federally funded program in cooperation with states, cities, and counties was responsible for formulation of training programs for disadvantaged and unskilled members of the labor force. However, strong criticisms of CETA and the employment and training system under it led to the Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA) scheduled to take effect in October of 1983. The JTPA is not simply a substitute for CETA, but rather a revamping of the entire system.

TABLE 25
WYOMING NUMBER OF APPLICANTS IN ACTIVE FILE BY OCCUPATION
PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1983

DOT	OCCUPATION GROUP	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	AGE 22 - 30 /	 45 & OVER
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	2,103	875	585	106	1,110	373
2	Clerical and Sales	5,314	4,395	404	436	2,562	580
3	Services	4,076	2,847	406	604	1,669	463
4	Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	335	49	84	34	129	45
5	Processing	179	44	69	22	82	47
6	Machine Trades	1,234	46	523	68	647	191
7	Bench Work	171	89	39	25	90	31
8	Structural Work	6,113	314	1,871	628	3,318	738
9	Miscellaneous	4,417	316	1,425	324	2,479	518
	TOTAL	23,942	8,975	5,406	2,247	12,086	2,986

SOURCE: ESARS, July 1983
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
August 1983

TABLE 26
WYOMING TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1981 ACTUAL AND 1990 PROJECTIONS

INDUSTRY	1981	1990	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	13,641	13,053	- 4.3
Mining	38,547	50,590	31.2
Coal Mining	6,134	9,502	54.9
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	22,653	28,003	23.6
other Mining	9,760	13,085	34.1
Construction	22,732	38,271	68.4
Manufacturing	9,708	12,667	30.5
Durable Goods	4,414	6,208	40.6
Nondurable Goods	5,294	6,459	22.0
Transportation & Other Public Utilities	18,216	25,128	37.9
Wholesale Trade	11,231	17,299	54.0
Retail Trade	39,019	53.197	63.3
General Merchandise	4,477	5,707	27.5
Food & Dairy Stores	5,059	6,813	34.7
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	6,267	7,406	18.2
Eating, Drinking Places	13,742	20,400	48.5
Miscellaneous Retail	9,747	12,871	35.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7,737	12,004	55.2
Service	52,688	76,464	45.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	6,759	8,507	25.9
Medical, Other Health	9,906	15,126	52.7
Educational Services	18,012	24,000	33.2
Other Services	18,011	28,831	60.1
Government	28,337	35,162	24.1
Federal	7,399	7,793	5.3
State & Local	20,938	27,369	30.7
Total, All Industries	241,856	333,835	38.0

Prepared by: Research and Analysis in conjunction
with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 27
WYOMING TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
1981 ACTUAL AND 1990 PROJECTIONS
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

OCCUPATION TITLE	1981 EMPLOYMENT	PCT OF IND TOTAL	1990 EMPLOYMENT	PCT. OF IND TOTAL	CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE
Profess, Tech, & Kindered OC.	35407	14.6	49951	14.9	14544	41.08
Managers & Officials	21714	8.9	31200	9.3	9486	43.69
Sales Workers	12377	5.1	17377	5.1	5000	40.40
Clerical Workers	38965	16.1	54915	16.4	15950	40.93
Crafts & Kindered Workers	37838	15.6	54915	16.4	17077	45.13
Operatives, Transport Equip Operatives & semi skilled workers	33065	13.5	43540	12.9	10475	96.04
Service Workers	34281	14.1	48344	14.4	14063	41.02
Laborers, Ex Farm	16018	6.6	21924	6.5	5906	36.87
Farmers & Farm Workers	12191	5.0	11669	3.5	-522	-4.28
Total, All Occupations	241856	100.0*	333835	100.0*	91979	38.03*

* Sum of categories may not equal total due to sampling and rounding.

Prepared by: Research and Analysis in conjunction
with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

The major difference between CETA and JTPA is the inclusion of private industry in collaboration with the government to achieve important common objectives. The purpose of JTPA is "to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment, who are in special need of training to obtain productive employment." With the allotment of two and a half times more money than CETA received, and the greater contribution of the private sector in policy making the future of the JTPA looks very encouraging.

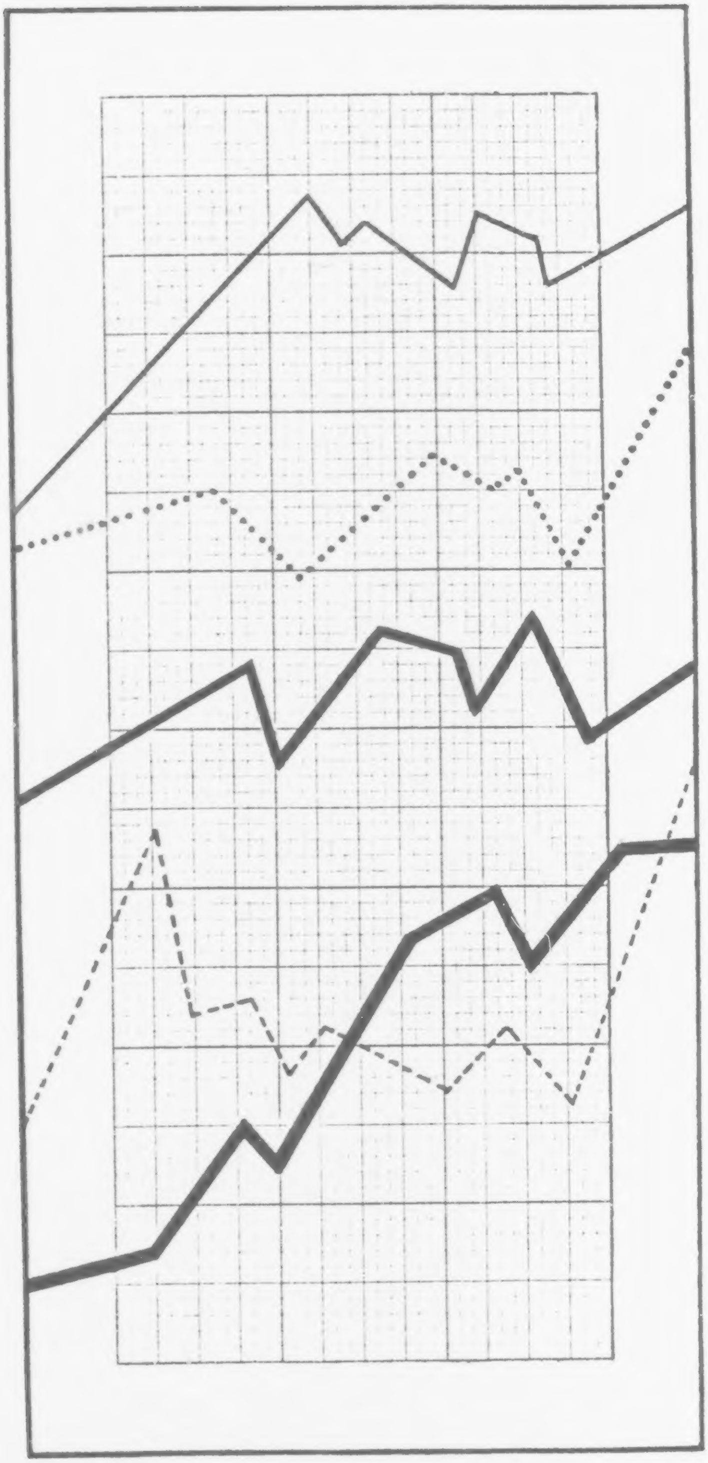
One important goal of most manpower programs is to reduce unemployment. The states more than any other level of government, are uniquely situated to deal with deficiencies in employment policy. The enactment of the JTPA expands the opportunity for state action by delegating key federal responsibilities for employment and training to the states.

In Wyoming the Governor appoints members to sit on a Private Industrial Council (PIC). This council and the governor act as co-authorities in setting up training programs and disbursing the monies to run them. This reorganization of job training also requires that 70 percent of the money be used to train people in specific skills. Legislation also mandates that the governor and the Private Industrial Council work closely with the Job Service Centers in the state. These new developments should help insure more effective and efficient programs than those of the past.

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) is a training plan and is also administered by the Employment Security Commission. It is directed exclusively to welfare recipients covered by Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). Currently, all adults applying for or receiving AFDC must register for work, unless exempt. This 1971 law provides job training, child care and other services to enable AFDC recipients to find and hold jobs. Its goal is to move men, women and out of school youth, age 16 and older, from the welfare rolls into meaningful, permanent employment. A total of approximately 900 individuals were placed in occupations or training programs through the WIN program during fiscal year 1983.

The Job Corps is a voluntary, national, residential training program for out of school, out of work, underprivileged young men and women. There are no Job Corps Centers in Wyoming, however, youth are recruited and enrolled in the Job Corps Centers in other states. All recruiting in Wyoming is done through the local Job Service Centers. During fiscal year 1982, 165 males and 41 females were enrolled in Job Corps training from Wyoming.

Manpower programs in Wyoming, administered by other agencies, in which the Employment Security Commission cooperates include: Occupational Education (Department of Education), Welfare (Division of Public Assistance and Social Services), Vocational Rehabilitation (Division of Vocational Rehabilitation), Adult Basic Education (Department of Education) and the National Apprenticeship Program (Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training).

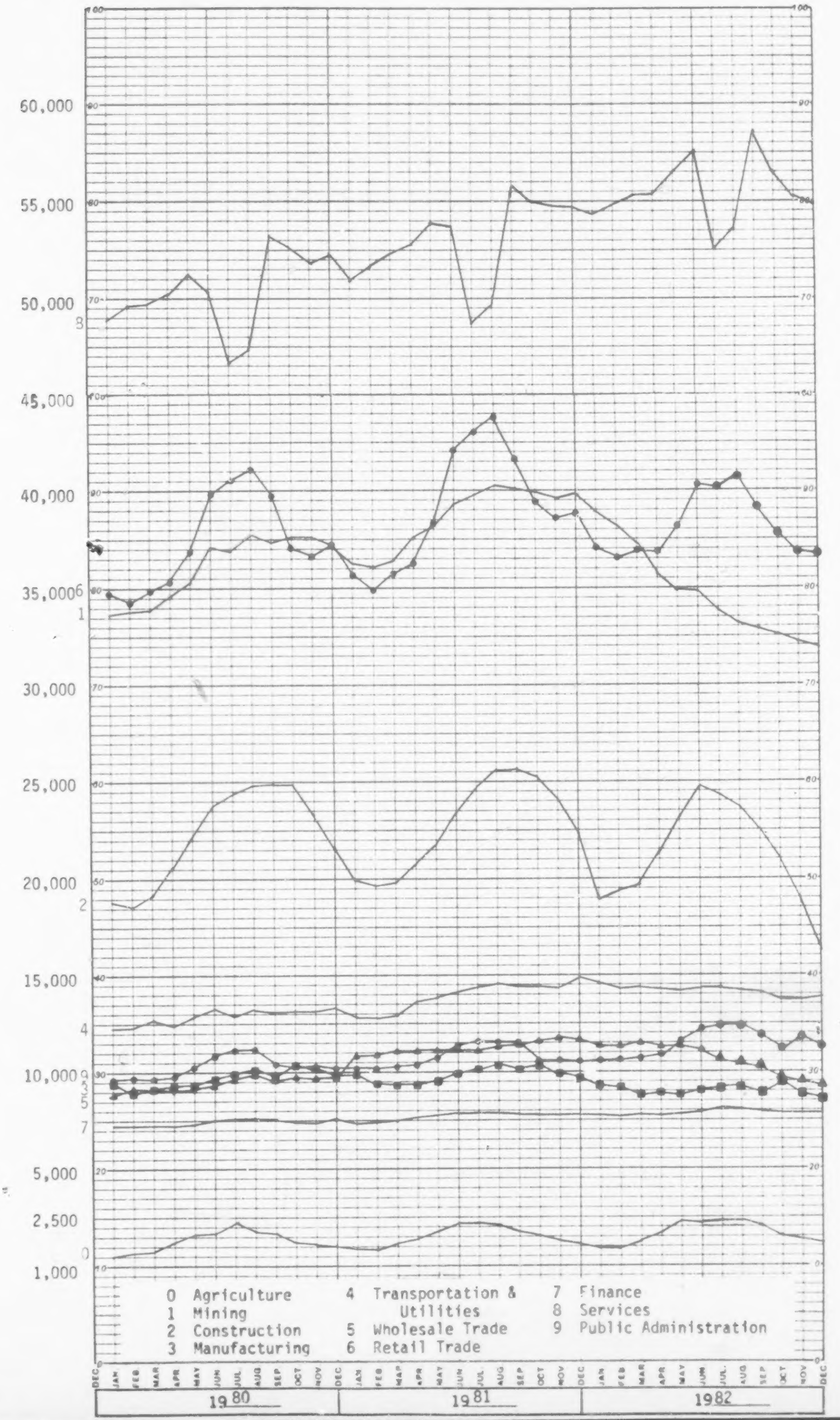


APPENDIX

The area manpower, employment and unemployment information in this Report was compiled by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, affiliated with the U.S. Employment and Training Service, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Labor. It is based in part on survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of the normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance programs operated by this agency. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Wyoming Employment Security Commission to implement various manpower training, vocational education, antipoverty and welfare programs and community development. Additional information contained in this report was drawn from publications prepared by other Wyoming state agencies and from a number of outside reference sources. The information in this Appendix is provided to give the user a broad base of data for use in making and planning purposes.

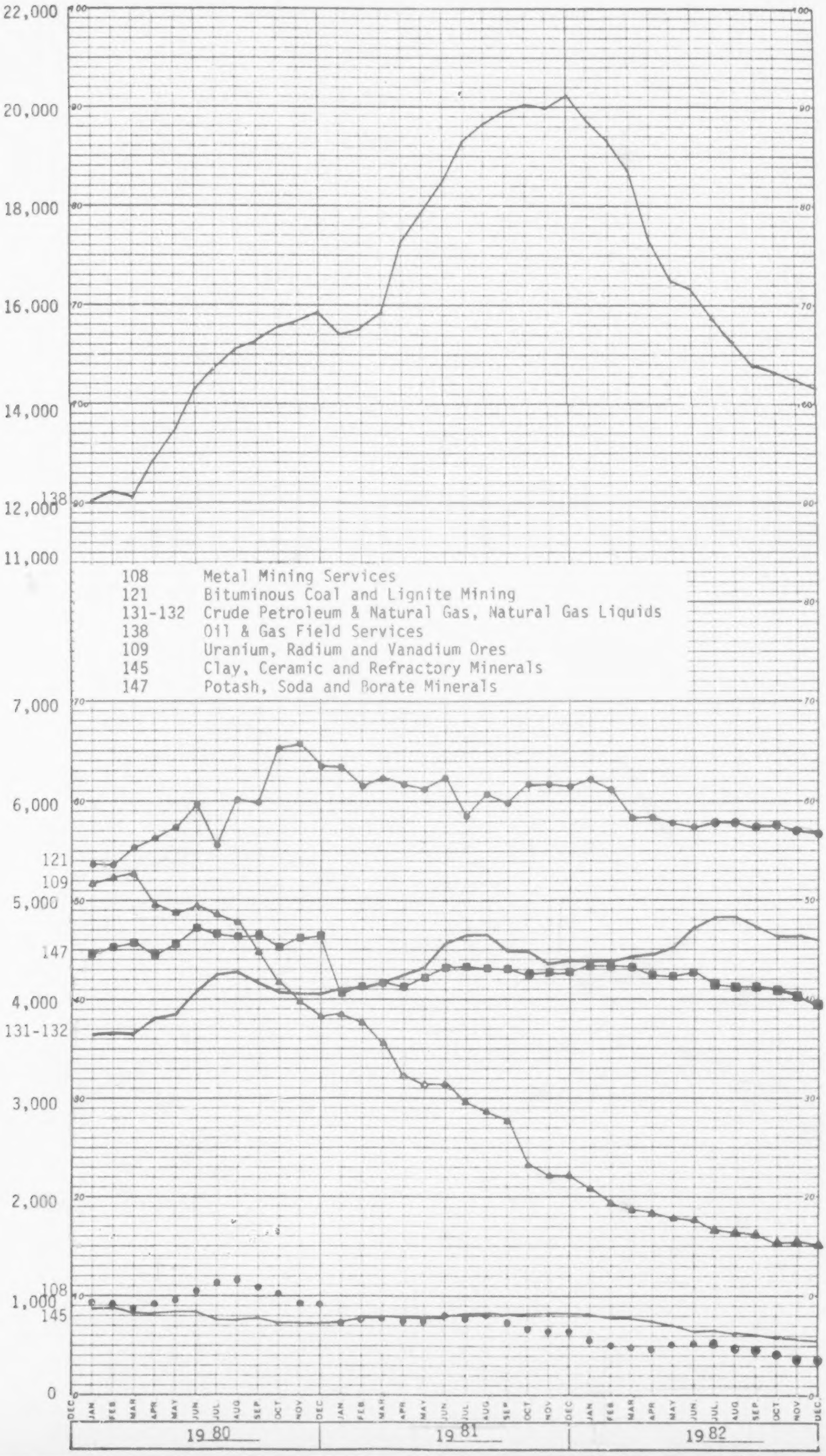
APPENDIX GRAPH 1

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



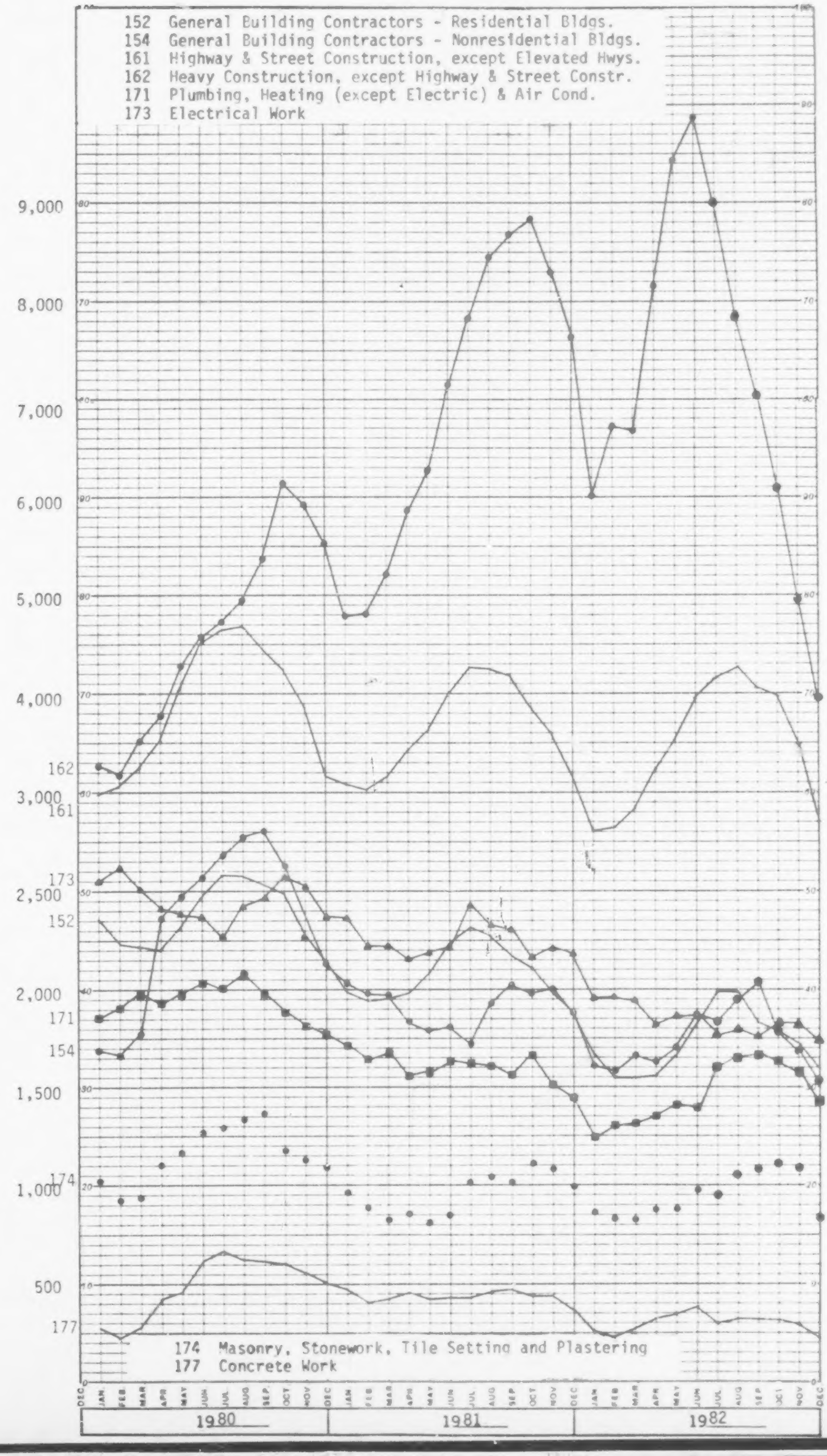
APPENDIX GRAPH 2

COVERED MINING EMPLOYMENT



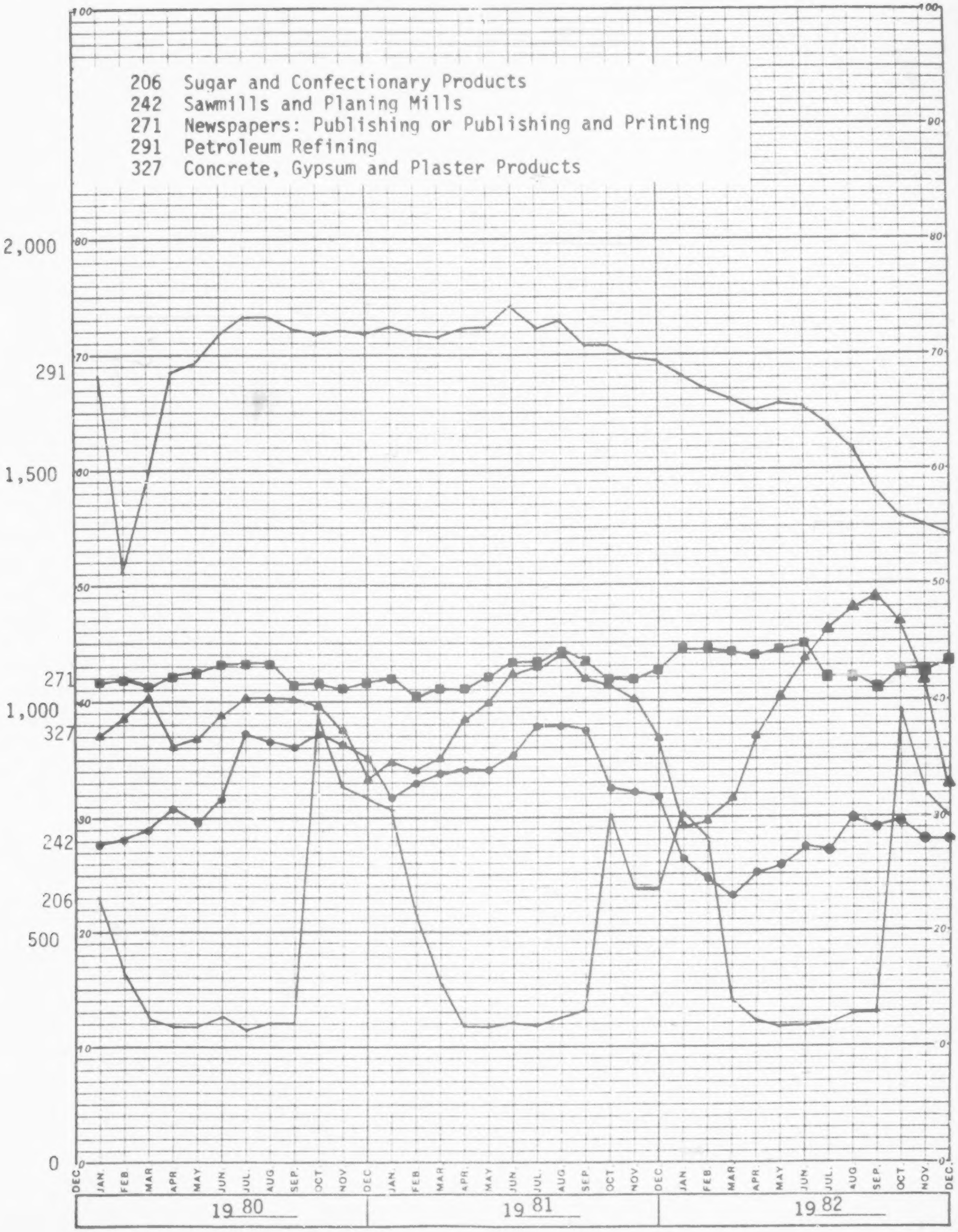
APPENDIX GRAPH 3

COVERED CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT



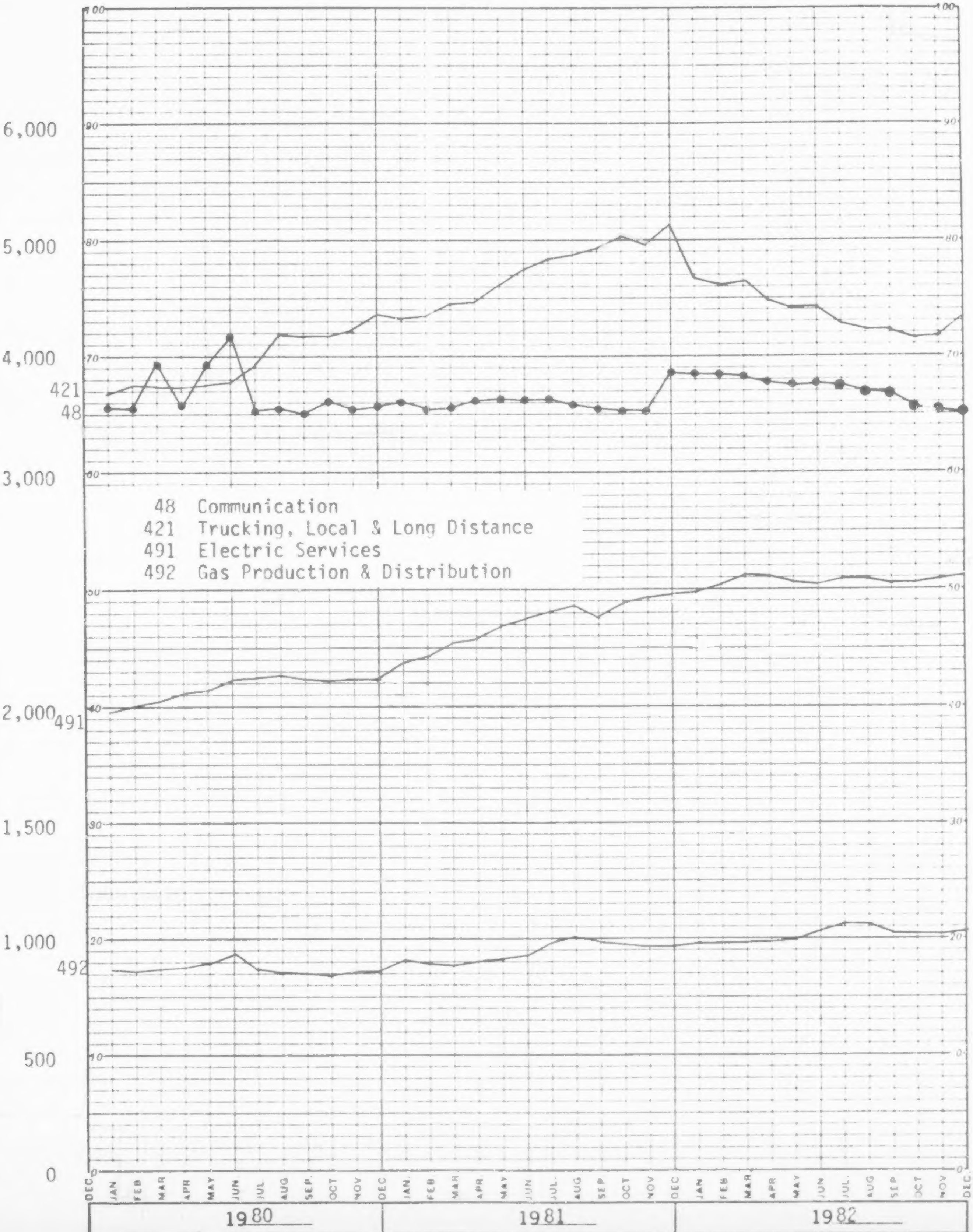
APPENDIX GRAPH 4

COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

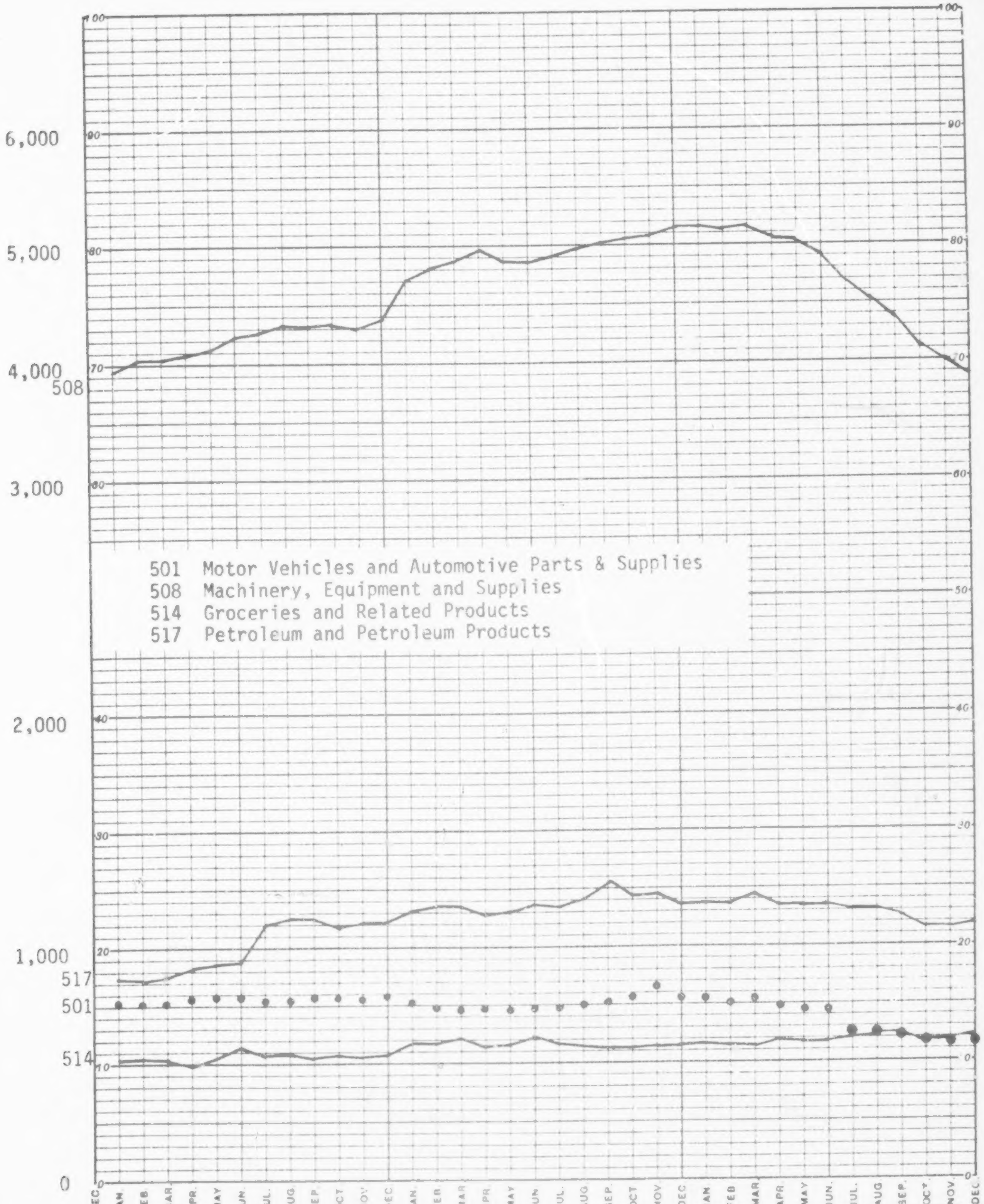


APPENDIX GRAPH 5

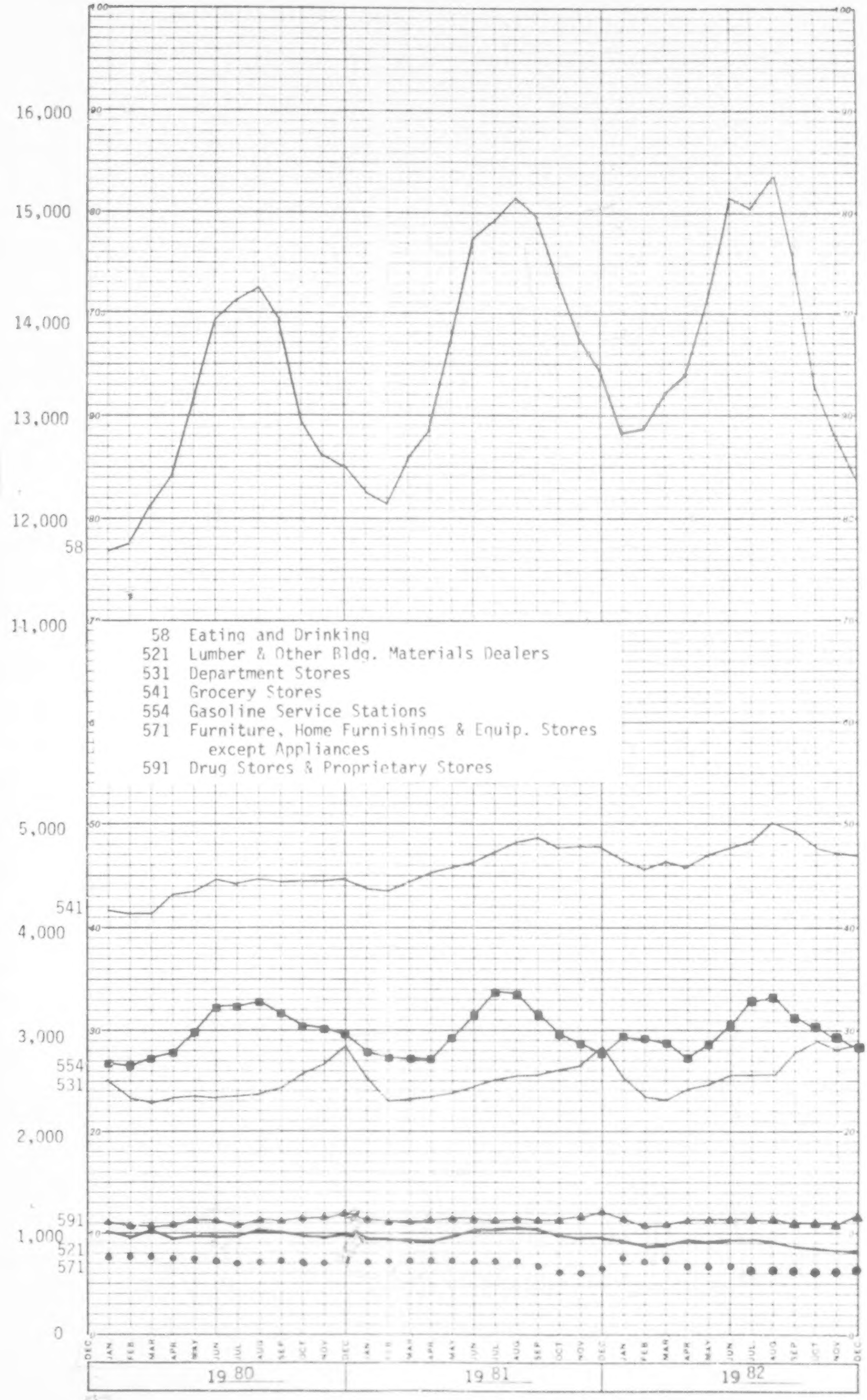
COVERED TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT



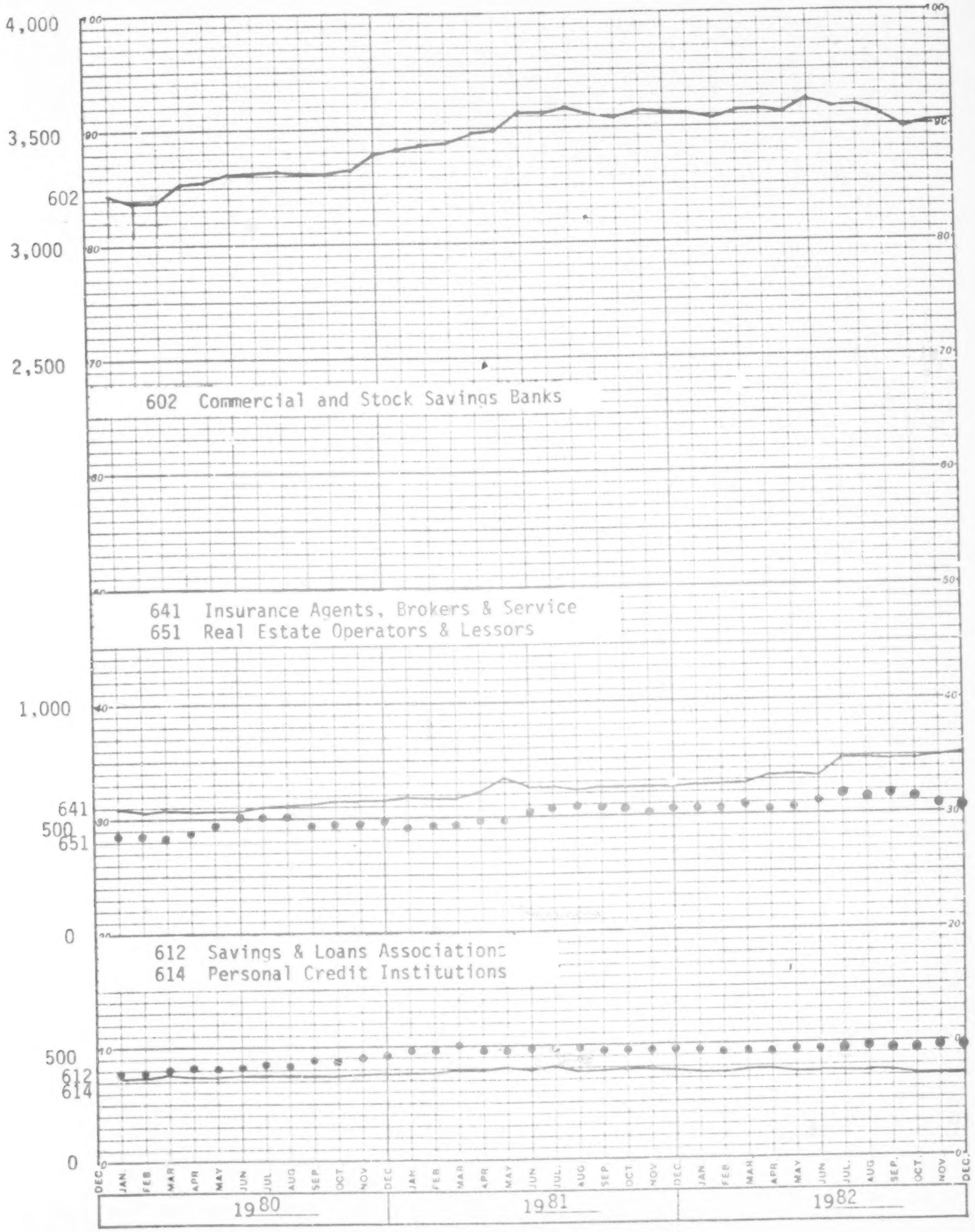
APPENDIX GRAPH 6
COVERED WHOLESALE TRADE EMPLOYMENT



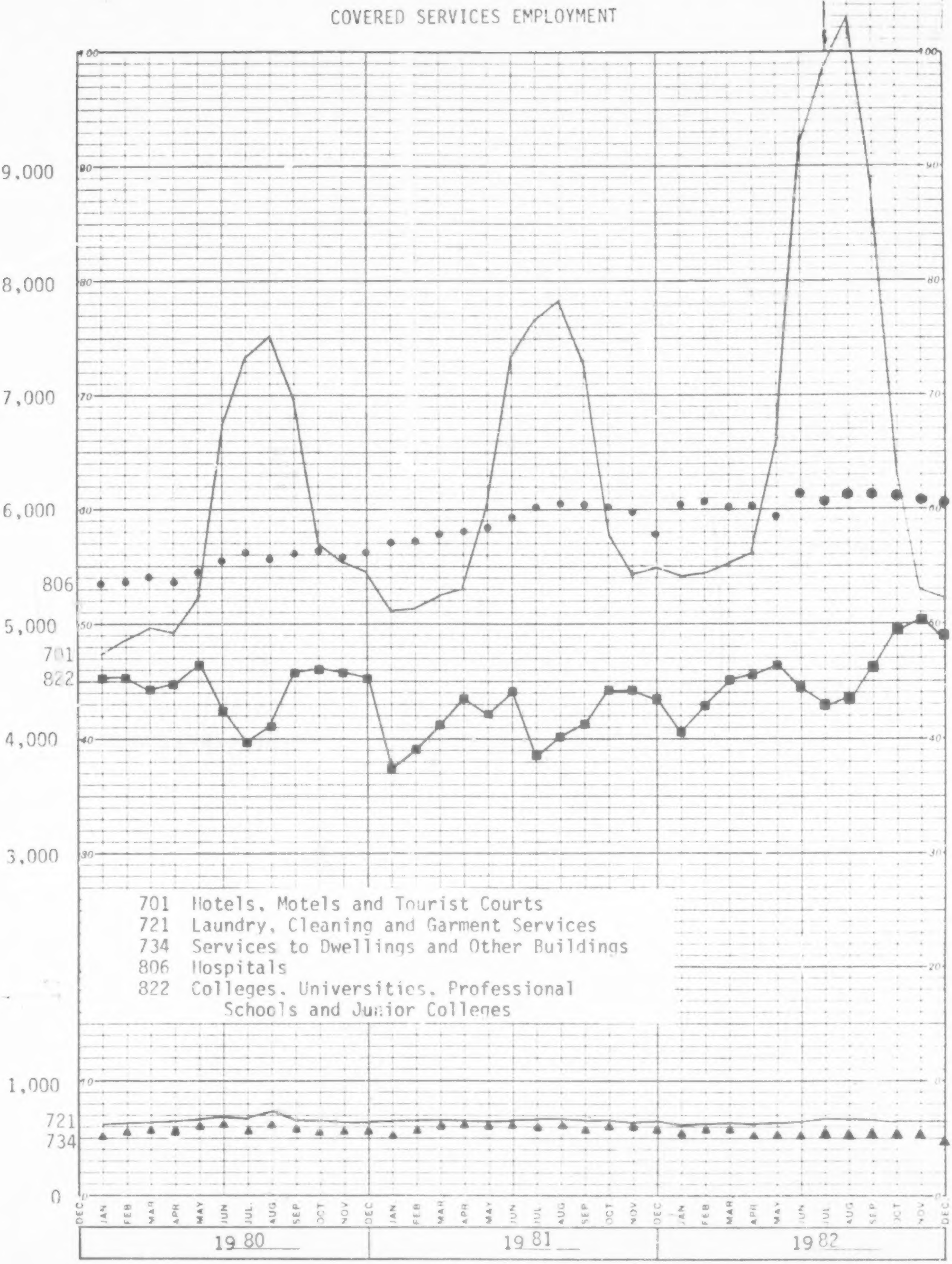
APPENDIX GRAPH 7
COVERED RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT



APPENDIX GRAPH 8
COVERED FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE EMPLOYMENT



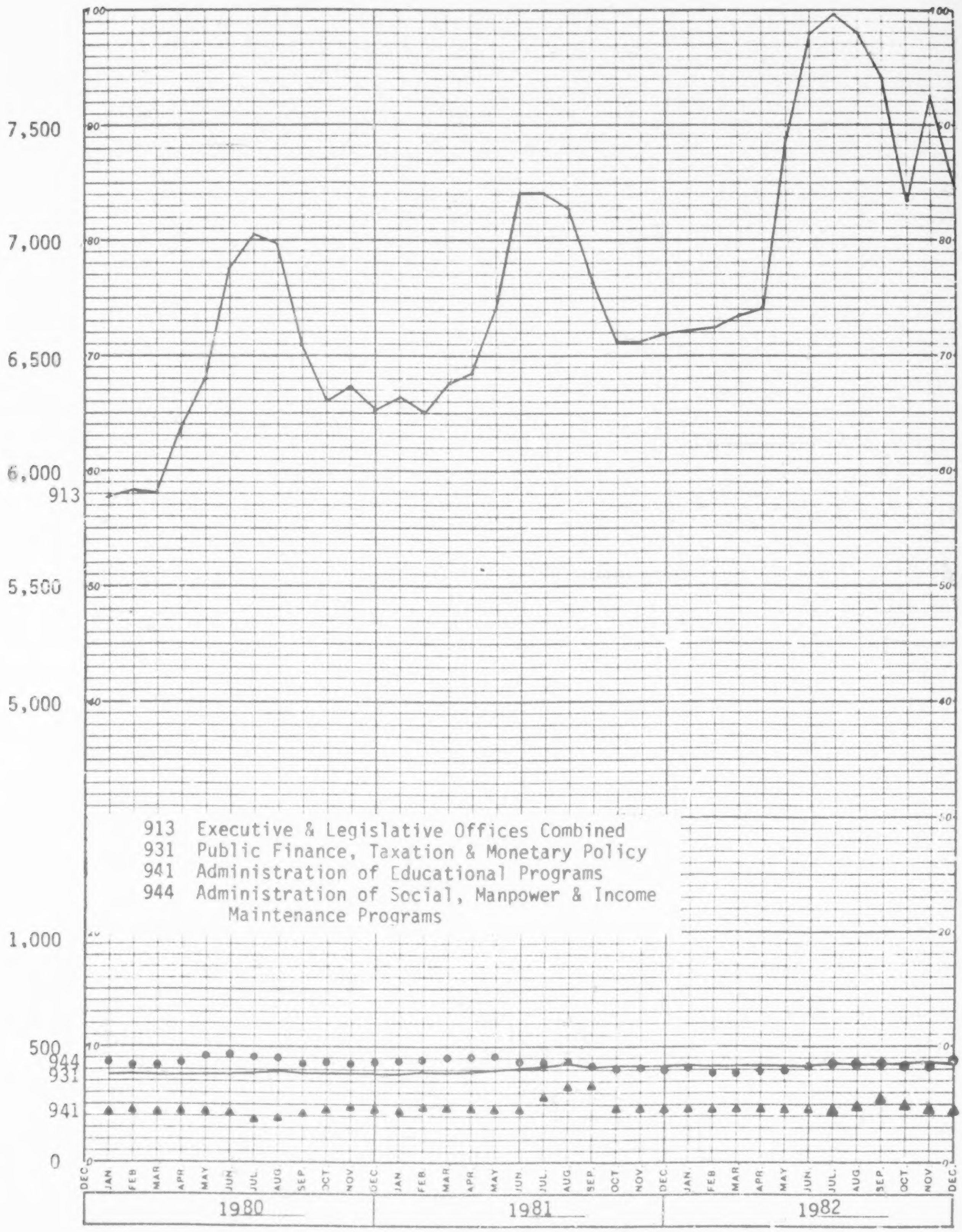
APPENDIX GRAPH 9
COVERED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT



701 Hotels, Motels and Tourist Courts
721 Laundry, Cleaning and Garment Services
734 Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings
806 Hospitals
822 Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools and Junior Colleges

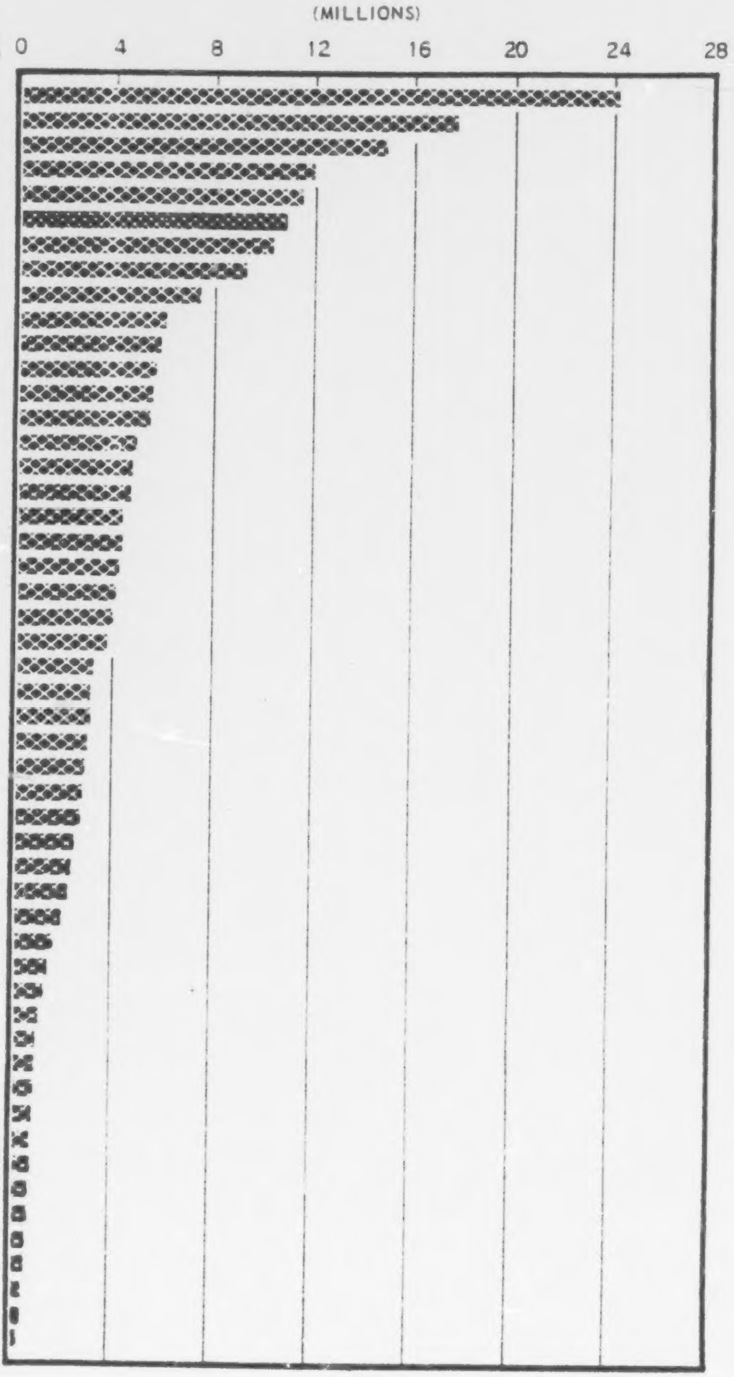
APPENDIX GRAPH 10

COVERED PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYMENT



APPENDIX GRAPH 11

RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES, RANKED BY STATE
JULY 1, 1981*



Rank and State	Population (thousands)
1. CALIFORNIA	24,196
2. NEW YORK	17,602
3. TEXAS	14,766
4. PENNSYLVANIA	11,871
5. ILLINOIS	11,462
6. OHIO	10,781
7 FLORIDA	10,183
8. MICHIGAN	9,204
9. NEW JERSEY	7,404
10. NORTH CAROLINA	5,953
11. MASSACHUSETTS	5,773
12. GEORGIA	5,574
13. INDIANA	5,468
14. VIRGINIA	5,430
15. MISSOURI	4,341
16. WISCONSIN	4,742
17. TENNESSEE	4,612
18. LOUISIANA	4,308
19. MARYLAND	4,263
20. WASHINGTON	4,217
21. MINNESOTA	4,094
22. ALABAMA	3,917
23. KENTUCKY	3,662
24. SOUTH CAROLINA	3,167
25. CONNECTICUT	3,134
26. OKLAHOMA	3,100
27. COLORADO	2,965
28. IOWA	2,899
29. ARIZONA	2,794
30. OREGON	2,651
31. MISSISSIPPI	2,531
32. KANSAS	2,383
33. ARKANSAS	2,296
34. WEST VIRGINIA	1,952
35. NEBRASKA	1,577
36. UTAH	1,518
37. NEW MEXICO	1,328
38. MAINE	1,133
39. HAWAII	981
40. IDAHO	959
41. RHODE ISLAND	953
42. NEW HAMPSHIRE	936
43. NEVADA	845
44. MONTANA	793
45. SOUTH DAKOTA	686
46. NORTH DAKOTA	658
47. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	631
48. DELAWARE	598
49. VERMONT	516
50. WYOMING	492
51. ALASKA	412

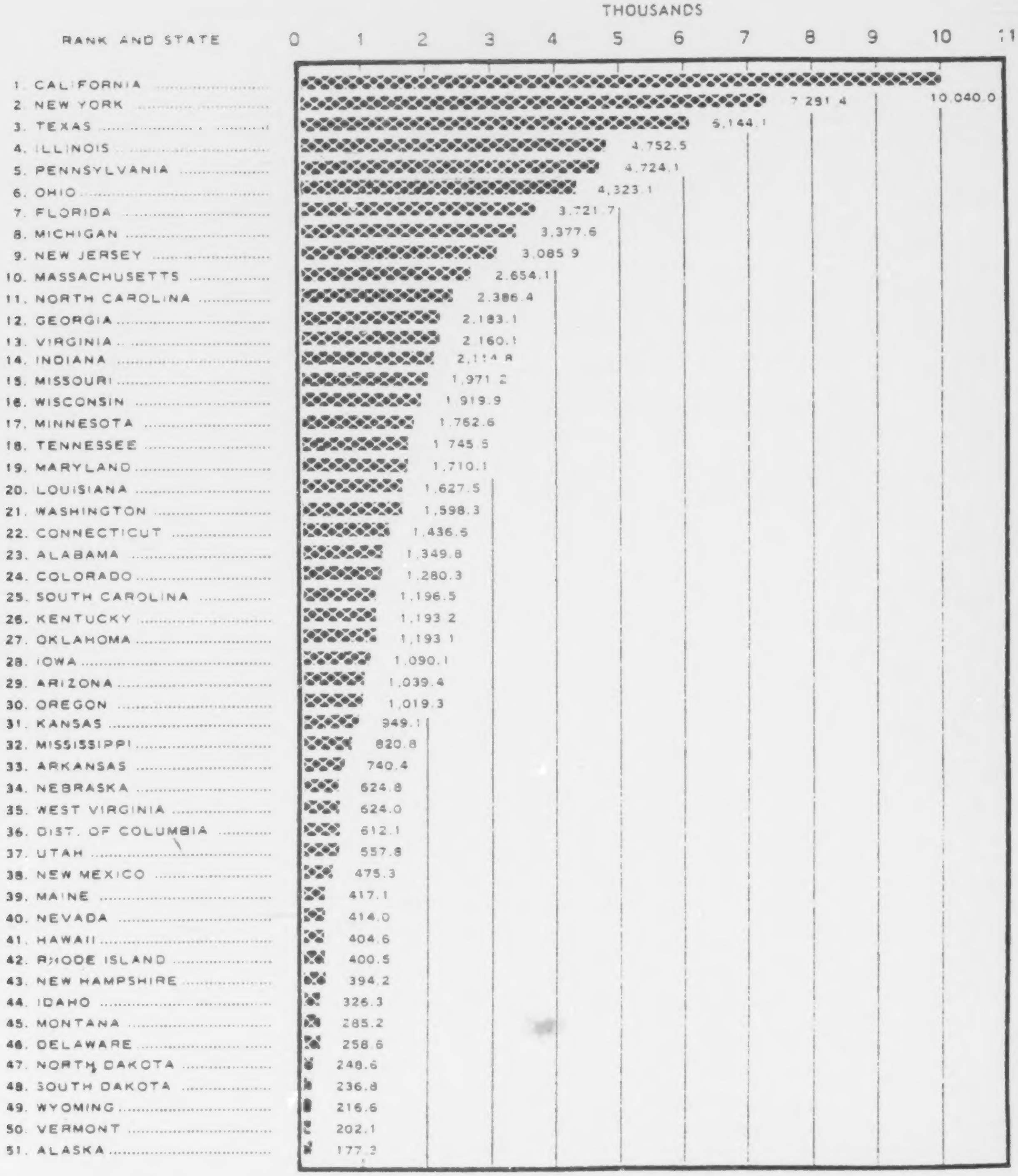
ALL STATES: 229,307,000

*Source: Provisional Estimates, Bureau of the Census,
U.S. Department of Commerce, April 1982.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 5-24-82 No. [illegible]

APPENDIX GRAPH 12

AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY STATE, 1981[1]



SUM OF STATE ESTIMATES 91,468.5

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 7-1-82 No. C-390

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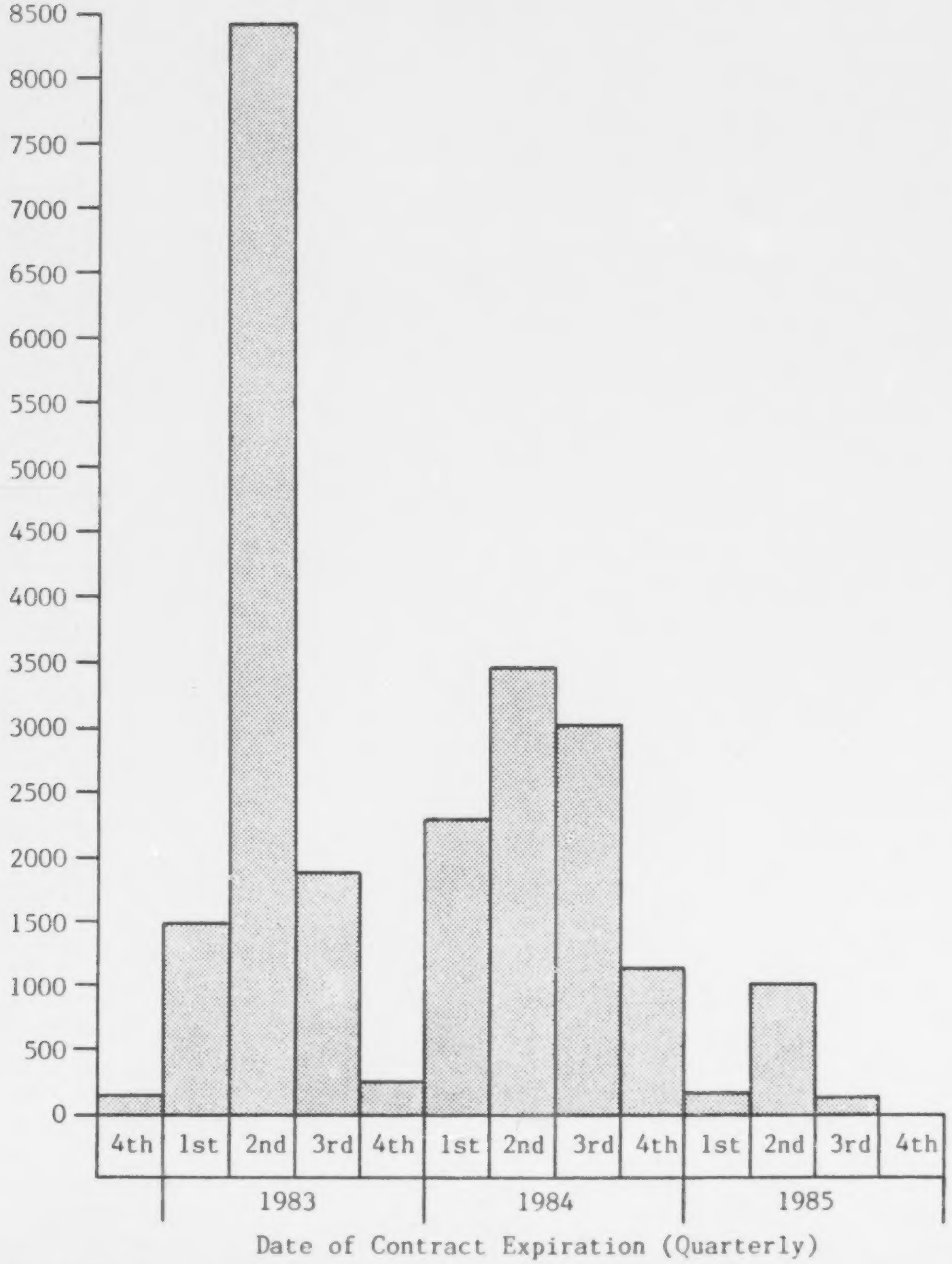
[1] Data for other states from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

APPENDIX GRAPH 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AFFECTED UNION MEMBERS IN WYOMING BY DATE OF CONTRACT EXPIRATION*



Date of Contract Expiration (Quarterly)

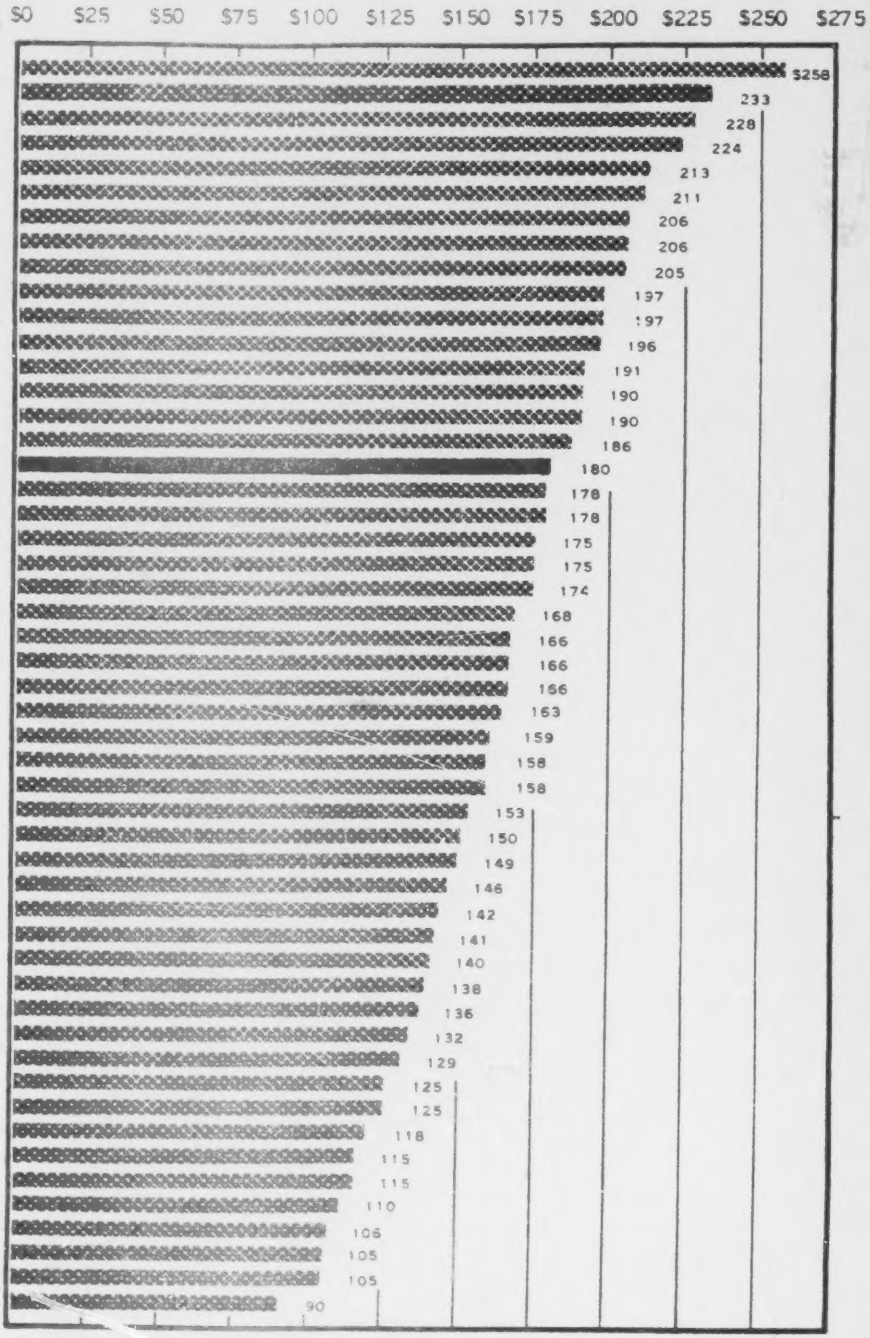
*119 union members were working under expired contracts at the time of this survey.

Source: Directory of Labor Orgainzations for Wyoming, 1982-83
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX GRAPH 14

MAXIMUM WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT, INCLUDING DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW, JANUARY 1983

Rank and State	Average Weekly Earnings[1]
1. MASSACHUSETTS	$287.35
2. OHIO	311.09
3. ALASKA	493.65
4. ILLINOIS	324.48
5. PENNSYLVANIA	296.77
6. WEST VIRGINIA	300.61
7. CONNECTICUT	312.76
8. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	346.94
9. LOUISIANA	306.09
10. MICHIGAN	350.93
11. OKLAHOMA	295.24
12. WISCONSIN	280.40
13. MINNESOTA	289.39
14. COLORADO	306.83
15. IOWA	271.15
16. MAINE	238.99
17. WYOMING	331.82
18. HAWAII	265.54
19. WASHINGTON	326.64
20. NORTH DAKOTA	261.25
21. OREGON	292.31
22. RHODE ISLAND	256.02
23. TEXAS	309.15
24. CALIFORNIA	318.23
25. NORTH CAROLINA	248.57
26. UTAH	283.20
27. KANSAS	272.50
28. IDAHO	265.38
29. MONTANA	262.75
30. NEW JERSEY	314.02
31. MARYLAND	280.92
32. DELAWARE	312.62
33. NEVADA	297.21
34. VERMONT	244.37
35. NEW MEXICO	271.76
36. INDIANA	304.63
37. KENTUCKY	277.66
38. VIRGINIA	265.85
39. ARKANSAS	243.21
40. NEW HAMPSHIRE	251.92
41. SOUTH DAKOTA	226.22
42. FLORIDA	261.84
43. NEW YORK	327.13
44. SOUTH CAROLINA	246.65
45. ARIZONA	288.88
46. GEORGIA	268.56
47. TENNESSEE	259.63
48. NEBRASKA	250.77
49. MISSISSIPPI	236.91
50. MISSOURI	283.97
51. ALABAMA	260.98

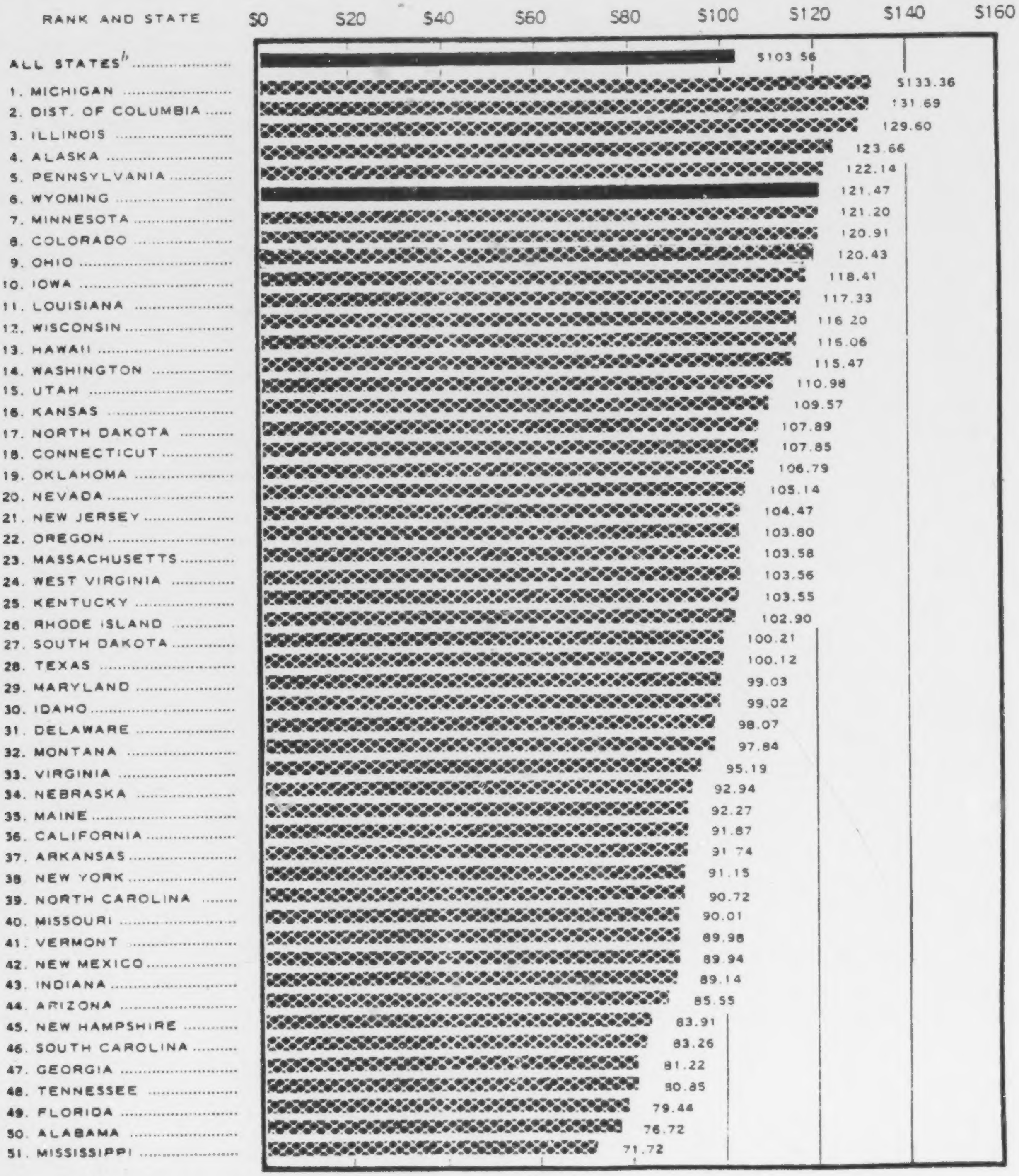


[1] Average weekly earnings in covered employment in 1981 (preliminary). Data from U.S. Department of Labor, tabulations by state employment security agencies.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 5-17-83 No. A-505

APPENDIX GRAPH 15

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT FOR TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW, JULY 1981[a]



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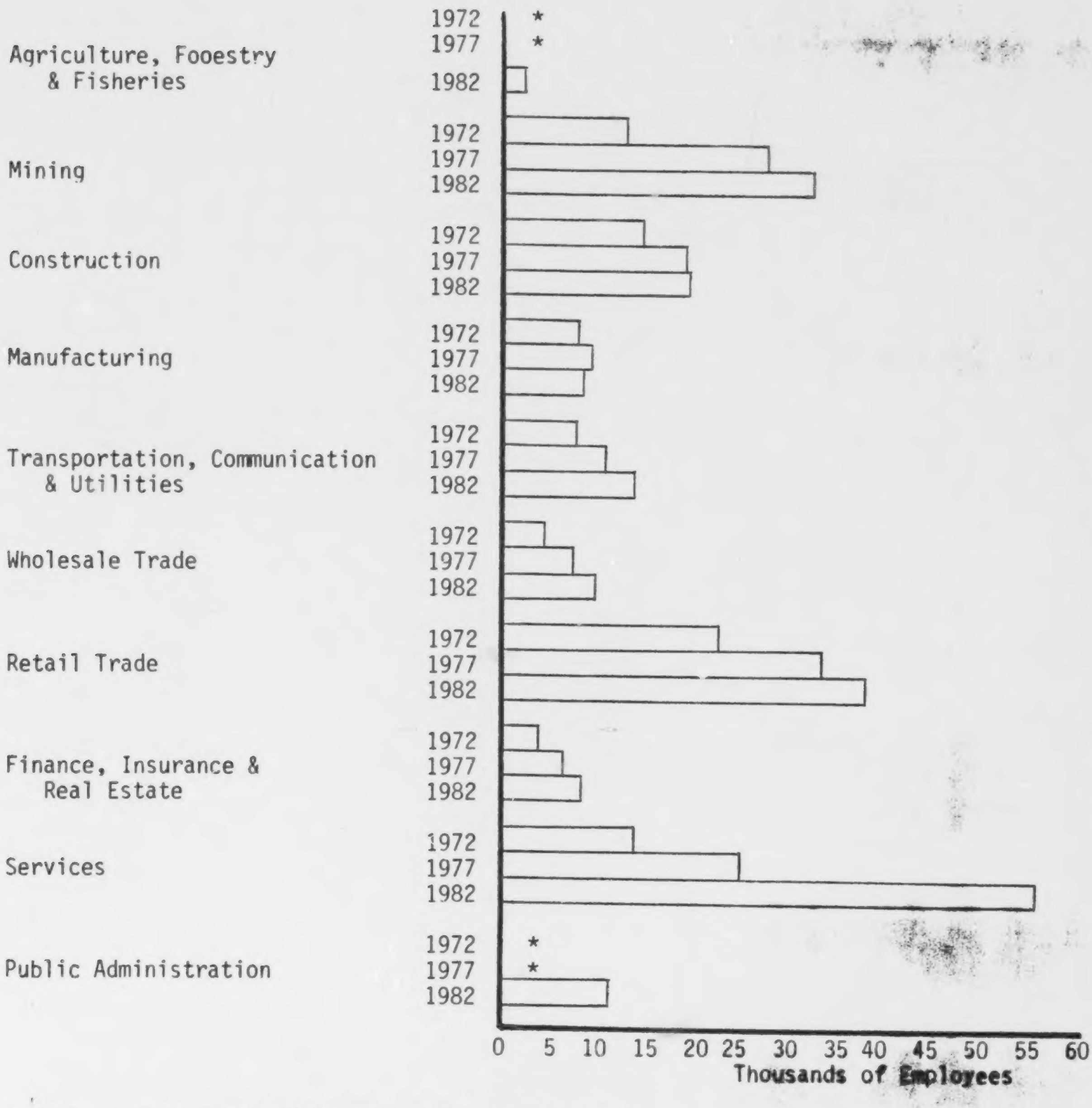
[a] Data published by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, based on tabulations of state employment security agencies.

[b] Includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

Division of Research and Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Columbus 7-1-82 No. A-300.1

APPENDIX GRAPH 16
WYOMING COVERED EMPLOYMENT 1/ BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP 2/
FOURTH QUARTER, BY SELECTED YEARS



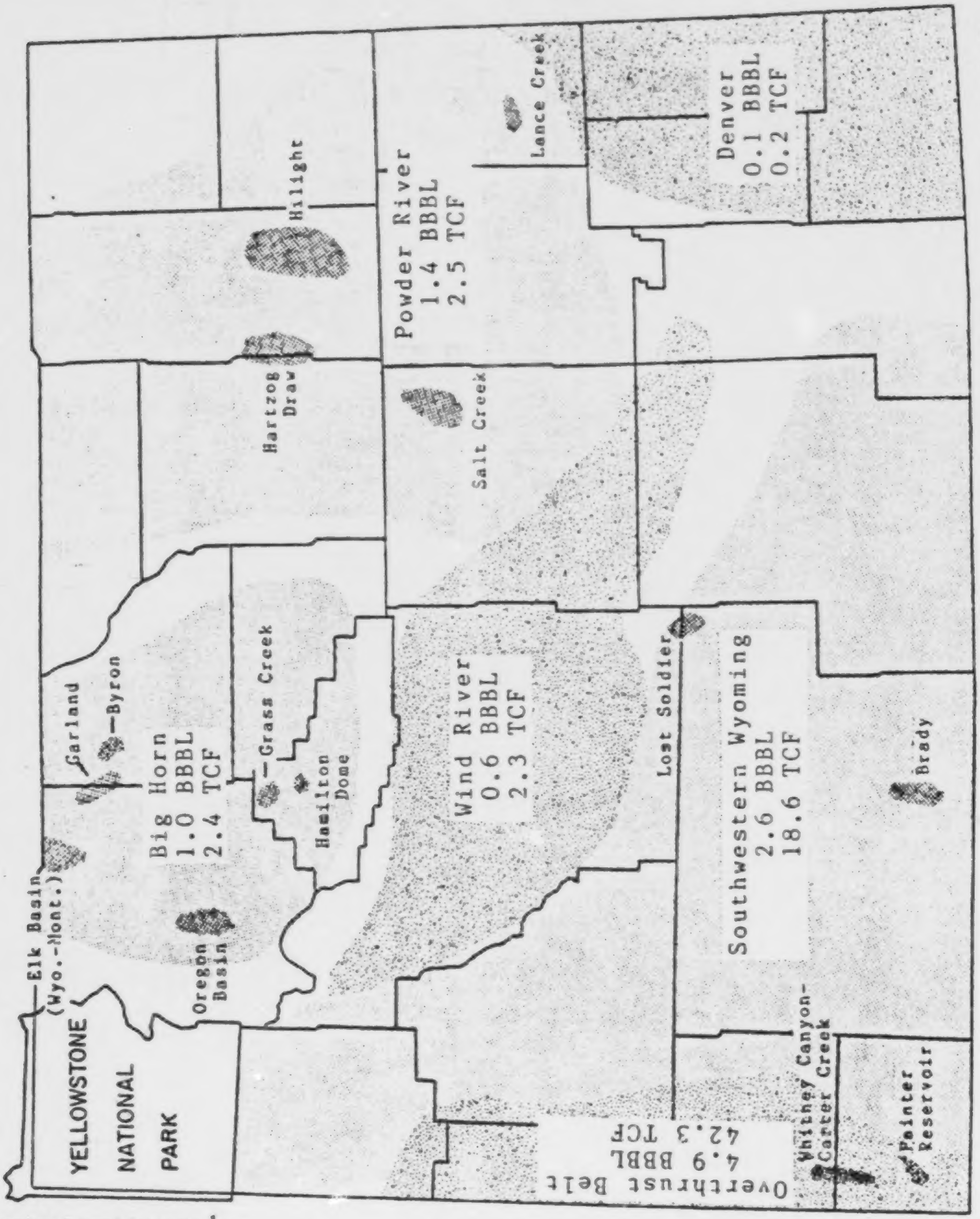
Source: Wyoming ES-202 Quarterly Area Breakdown
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis Section

1/ Employees covered by the Wyoming Employment Security Law

2/ Industrial groups based on the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. Revised in 1972, some effect may have occurred on the shown numbers.

* Less than 1000 employees.

Appendix Illustration 1



WYOMING DRILLING BASINS WITH ESTIMATED UNDISCOVERED RESOURCES AND GIANT OIL FIELDS

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
Elk Basin (Wyo.-Mont.)
Garland
Byron
Oregon Basin
Big Horn 1.0 BBBL 2.4 TCF
Grass Creek
Hamilton Dome
Hartzog Draw
Hilight
Powder River 1.4 BBBL 2.5 TCF
Salt Creek
Lance Creek
Denver 0.1 BBBL 0.2 TCF
Wind River 0.6 BBBL 2.3 TCF
Lost Soldier
Southwestern Wyoming 2.6 BBBL 18.6 TCF
Brady
Overthrust Belt 4.9 BBBL 42.3 TCF
Whitney Canyon-Carter Creek
Painter Reservoir

BBBL - Billion barrels of oil TCF - Trillion Cubic Feet of Natural Gas

Adapted from U.S. Geological Survey and Wyoming Geological Survey data by the Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

Energy and Mineral Production[1]

Calendar Quarters	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81	3/81	4/81	1/82	2/82	3/82	4/82	1/83
1. Wyoming Coal (TST)	20630.	20297.	20799.	25901.	24574.	25108.	23556.	26586.	25809.	24257.	23292.	23980.
2. U.S. Coal (TST)	212651.	193760.	216015.	206426.	145696.	235672.	224793.	219743.	209771.	194158.	185857.	189251.
3. Wyoming Oil (TBPD)	346.[2]	354.	361.	357.	358.	358.	358.	358.	358.	358.	340.	335.
4. U.S. Oil (TBPD)	8629.[2]	8565.	8554.	8583.	8548.	8550.	8566.	8629.	8647.	8640.	8652.	8648.
5. Wyoming Natural Gas (MCFD)	1028.	901.	1232.	1358.	1717.	1124.	1074.	1418.	1426.	972.	1181.	INA
6. U.S. Natural Gas (MCFD)	54300.	51777.	55776.	56830.	55120.	54347.	54323.	55737.	51242.	48183.	48133.	INA

There was only a 3.0 percent increase in 1/83 Wyoming coal production over the previous quarter. Compared to the record output of 1/82, 1/83 coal production was off 9.8 percent. Nationwide, the coal industry faired only slightly better. 1/83 U.S. coal production was up only 1.8 percent from the previous quarter. However, with the beginning of a recovery from the 18-month recession, 1/83 output was 13.9 percent more than the nation's coal output during 1/82.

Lower prices depressed production of oil in Wyoming in 1/83 for the second consecutive quarter. In Wyoming, oil has flowed from wells at a rate of 358,000 barrels per day for 1½ years until 4/82 when a 5.0 percent decrease was recorded. Another drop of 1.5 percent was observed during 1/83. U.S. oil production fell 4,000 barrels per day between 4/82 and 1/83 after registering an increase between 3/82 and 4/82.

Natural gas production data are a bit less timely than coal and oil production data. Nationwide, gas production was virtually unchanged from 3/82 to 4/82. Wyoming recorded a 21.5 percent boom in gas production during that time. Compared to 4/81, Wyoming's 4/82 output was up 10.0 percent. Nationwide, natural gas production during 4/82 was down 11.4 percent compared to the same quarter a year earlier.

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[1] First time readers of WQU should refer to the "Format" page (in back) for an explanation of abbreviations and table formats.

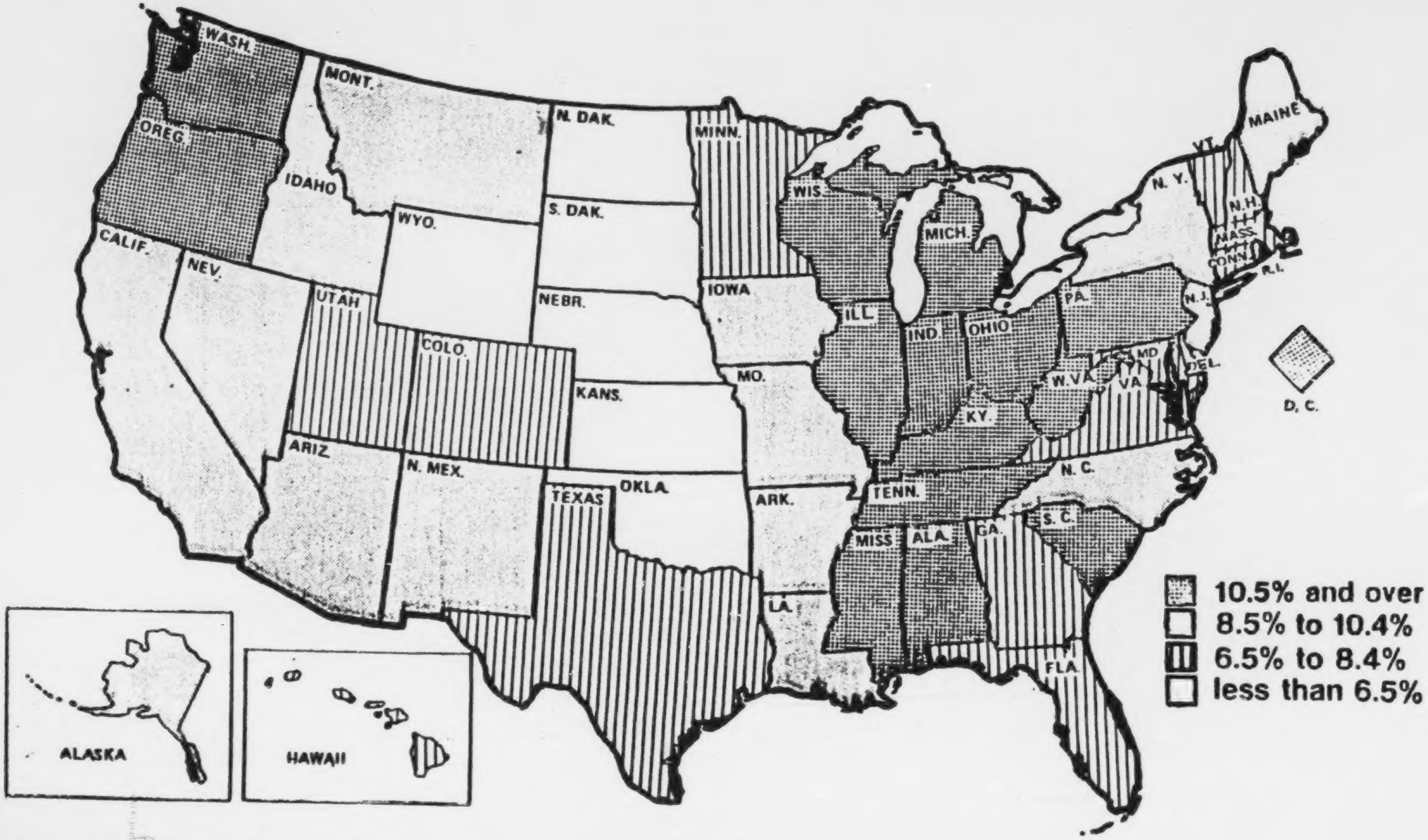
[2] Datum shown is an estimate. Some data components are unavailable.

Sources: Series 1, 2, 5, and 6: U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Data Reports. Natural Gas Data are published monthly, and Coal Data are published weekly.
Series 3-4: The Oil and Gas Journal. U.S. and Wyoming Oil Production. Published weekly.

Adapted From: Wyoming Quarterly update, Summer 1983.

APPENDIX ILLUSTRATION 2

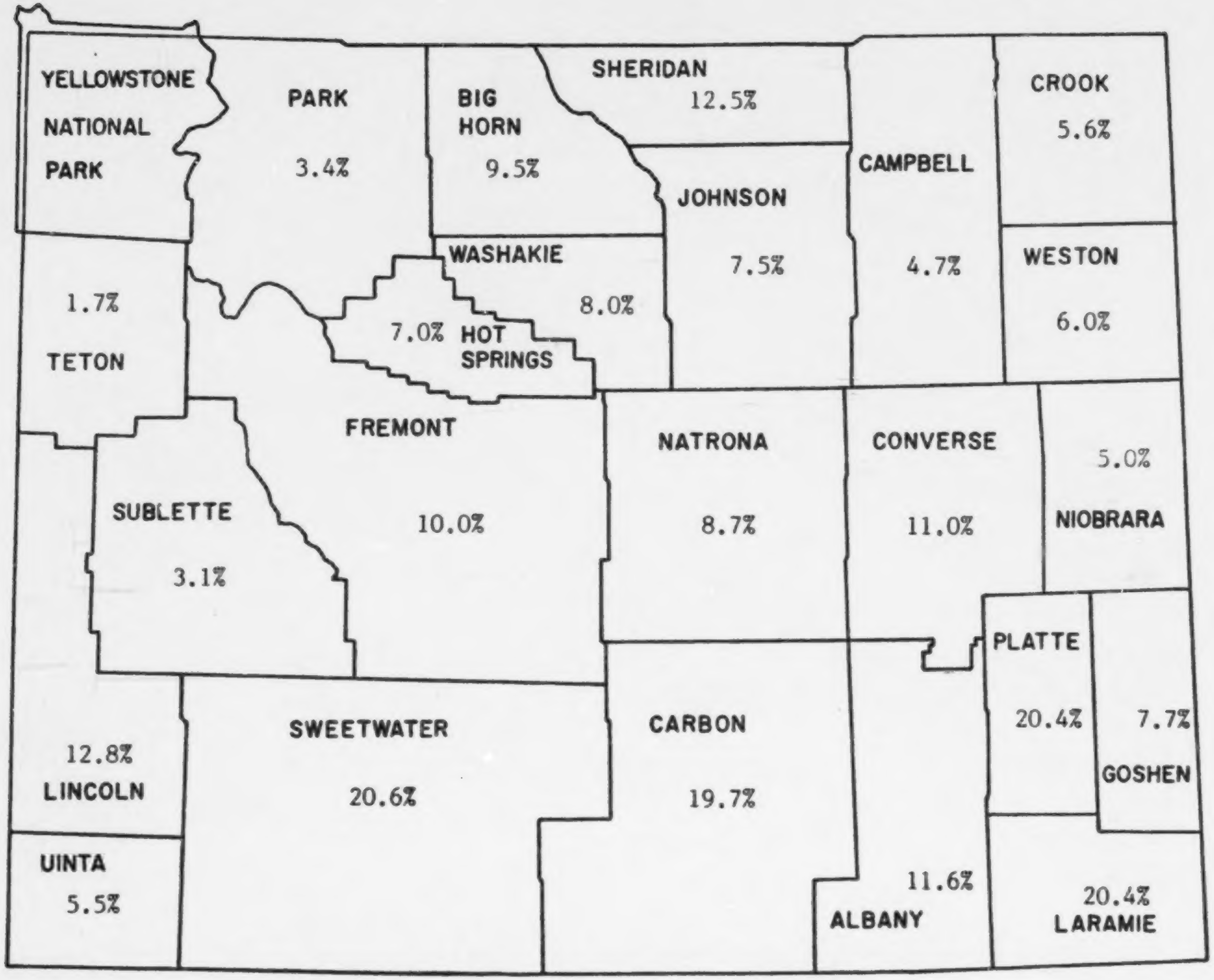
Unemployment Rates by State, 1982 Annual Average


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
COLO.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
MD.
DEL.
N.J.
PA.
N. Y.
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
MAINE
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.5% and over
8.5% to 10.4%
6.5% to 8.4%
less than 6.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1983

APPENDIX ILLUSTRATION 3

WYOMING COUNTIES WITH PERCENT OF COUNTY EMPLOYMENT UNIONIZED
1982


YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL
PARK
PARK
3.4%
BIG
HORN
9.5%
SHERIDAN
12.5%
CAMPBELL
4.7%
CROOK
5.6%
WASHAKIE
8.0%
JOHNSON
7.5%
WESTON
6.0%
1.7%
TETON
7.0% HOT
SPRINGS
FREMONT
10.0%
NATRONA
8.7%
CONVERSE
11.0%
5.0%
NIOBRARA
SUBLETTE
3.1%
PLATTE
20.4%
7.7%
GOSHEN
12.8%
LINCOLN
SWEETWATER
20.6%
CARBON
19.7%
UINTA
5.5%
11.6%
ALBANY
20.4%
LARAMIE

Source: Dierctory of Labor Organizations for Wyoming, 1982-83
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 1

WYOMING

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	National Rate	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1960	5.5			7.7	5.6	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.9	4.2
1961	6.7	7.1	9.6	9.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.4	5.9
1962	5.5	8.9	10.0	9.9	7.8	5.7	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.7	6.9	6.5
1963	5.7	9.6	11.4	10.3	8.0	6.4	6.3	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.3	4.5	5.1	6.3
1964	5.2	6.5	7.7	7.2	5.4	4.1	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.6	4.8	4.7
1965	4.5	5.7	6.8	6.3	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.4	4.4
1966	3.8	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.4	4.0
1967	3.8	5.3	5.9	5.3	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
1968	3.6	4.9	5.4	4.7	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.2	3.9
1969	3.5	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.1
1970	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.1	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.9	4.5
1971	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.2	5.1	4.1	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.4	4.5	4.6
1972	5.6	4.5	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
1973	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3
1974	5.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.4
1975	8.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.2
1976	7.7	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.1
1977	7.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.6
1978	6.0	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3
1979	5.8	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.8
1980	7.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.0
1981	7.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.1
1982	9.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.6	7.1	7.9	5.8
1983		9.9	10.9	10.9	10.9									

APPENDIX TABLE 2

WYOMING
LABOR FORCE 1982

COUNTY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Statewide	241,619	243,346	244,928	249,398	256,320	267,741	258,040	258,066	260,817	255,282	251,702	248,744	253,000
Albany	13,162	13,293	13,428	13,178	13,615	13,566	12,794	13,024	13,478	13,560	13,706	13,437	13,353
Big Horn	5,524	5,697	5,817	5,818	5,956	6,388	5,840	5,913	6,133	6,058	6,058	5,997	5,933
Campbell	18,379	18,666	18,722	20,546	21,120	21,543	21,016	21,165	21,091	20,951	20,794	20,759	20,396
Carbon	9,813	9,843	9,950	10,364	10,602	11,011	10,361	10,192	10,459	10,167	10,165	10,293	10,268
Converse	7,439	7,330	7,364	7,642	7,842	8,008	7,776	7,832	7,876	7,686	7,607	7,552	7,663
Crook	2,265	2,357	2,413	2,547	2,589	2,829	2,554	2,532	2,693	2,567	2,462	2,453	2,522
Fremont	17,227	17,348	17,433	17,551	18,034	18,259	17,702	17,628	17,390	17,555	16,831	16,840	17,483
Goshen	5,581	5,817	5,577	6,014	6,268	6,508	5,857	5,943	6,264	6,185	5,999	5,869	5,990
Hot Springs	2,458	2,488	2,579	2,679	2,770	2,801	2,565	2,580	2,734	2,680	2,584	2,538	2,621
Johnson	3,303	3,382	3,511	3,643	3,756	4,132	3,649	3,648	3,867	3,695	3,605	3,523	3,643
Laramie	31,561	31,531	31,755	32,282	32,669	33,846	32,229	31,810	32,212	32,733	32,258	32,097	32,249
Lincoln	5,270	5,381	5,307	5,460	5,663	6,116	5,752	5,672	5,951	5,825	5,740	5,696	5,653
Natrona	43,360	43,378	43,681	42,897	43,129	44,213	43,341	42,817	43,595	42,719	43,274	42,166	43,214
Niobrara	1,112	1,201	1,233	1,386	1,439	1,534	1,425	1,429	1,442	1,359	1,335	1,233	1,344
Park	10,967	10,960	11,172	11,932	13,059	15,631	15,395	15,614	14,523	12,877	12,018	11,739	12,991
Platte	4,074	4,039	4,015	4,140	4,614	4,577	4,260	4,194	4,306	4,105	4,016	3,859	4,183
Sheridan	11,129	11,373	11,442	11,673	12,001	12,246	11,858	12,121	12,390	12,329	12,040	11,862	11,872
Sublette	2,042	2,161	2,144	2,293	2,480	2,724	2,583	2,619	2,830	2,731	2,636	2,472	2,476
Sweetwater	23,513	23,704	24,094	23,851	24,378	24,367	23,943	24,085	24,288	24,176	23,656	23,761	23,985
Teton	6,072	6,029	6,024	5,832	6,201	8,867	9,070	9,336	8,736	6,869	6,747	6,634	7,202
Uinta	8,920	8,812	8,775	9,091	9,371	9,626	9,369	9,293	9,545	9,644	9,545	9,502	9,291
Washakie	4,907	5,025	4,886	4,951	4,990	5,290	5,129	5,063	5,216	5,102	4,985	4,942	5,041
Weston	3,540	3,532	3,606	3,628	3,773	3,661	3,569	3,555	3,798	3,709	3,641	3,520	3,628

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 3

WYOMING
EMPLOYMENT 1982

COUNTY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Statewide	229,253	230,638	232,259	235,611	242,559	252,919	242,733	242,728	245,932	238,482	233,880	229,007	238,000
Albany	12,507	12,545	12,693	12,467	12,943	12,950	12,212	12,468	12,936	12,922	12,966	12,566	12,681
Big Horn	5,321	5,468	5,550	5,469	5,557	5,940	5,305	5,389	5,618	5,579	5,572	5,400	5,514
Campbell	17,616	17,984	17,990	19,712	20,337	20,609	20,043	20,151	20,121	19,851	19,711	19,566	19,474
Carbon	9,316	9,271	9,178	9,289	9,533	10,027	9,420	9,395	9,706	9,473	9,273	9,176	9,421
Converse	7,088	6,966	7,001	7,198	7,347	7,518	7,321	7,357	7,403	7,171	7,064	6,979	7,201
Crook	2,134	2,213	2,257	2,415	2,480	2,717	2,462	2,453	2,600	2,444	2,324	2,278	2,398
Fremont	16,055	16,172	16,269	16,410	16,866	16,791	15,731	15,733	16,147	15,684	15,410	15,303	16,048
Goshen	5,293	5,382	5,250	5,727	5,984	6,175	5,608	5,686	5,987	5,907	5,714	5,544	5,688
Hot Springs	2,363	2,383	2,469	2,555	2,625	2,640	2,413	2,461	2,594	2,550	2,463	2,397	2,493
Johnson	3,048	3,118	3,263	3,436	3,561	3,937	3,464	3,471	3,657	3,494	3,380	3,252	3,423
Laramie	29,813	29,779	30,123	30,462	31,001	32,180	30,828	30,531	30,907	30,913	30,296	30,017	30,571
Lincoln	4,624	4,721	4,736	4,871	5,141	5,552	5,168	5,130	5,398	5,170	5,043	4,907	5,038
Natrona	41,808	41,781	41,932	40,949	41,044	41,699	40,569	39,812	40,375	39,578	39,520	38,080	40,596
Niobrara	1,062	1,128	1,159	1,319	1,344	1,448	1,323	1,326	1,358	1,289	1,244	1,174	1,265
Park	10,517	10,498	10,760	11,422	12,477	14,970	14,750	14,940	13,806	12,199	11,351	10,987	12,390
Platte	3,753	3,760	3,761	3,873	4,319	4,243	3,944	3,918	4,054	3,814	3,700	3,496	3,886
Sheridan	10,336	10,504	10,587	10,922	11,333	11,565	11,247	11,379	11,625	11,292	11,092	10,773	11,055
Sublette	1,997	2,098	2,090	2,209	2,401	2,618	2,481	2,505	2,700	2,606	2,528	2,358	2,383
Sweetwater	22,405	22,669	23,076	22,776	23,189	23,059	22,577	22,596	22,896	22,736	22,081	21,985	22,670
Teton	5,622	5,528	5,547	5,245	5,738	8,590	8,853	9,102	8,451	6,412	6,136	6,011	6,770
Uinta	8,473	8,537	8,482	8,748	9,019	9,203	8,879	8.826	9,080	9,090	8,947	8,843	8,844
Washakie	4,704	4,740	4,647	4,699	4,746	5,023	4,796	4,758	4,938	4,834	4,695	4,642	4,769
Weston	3,399	3,393	3,440	3,436	3,574	3,466	3,339	3,341	3,574	3,473	3,369	3,273	3,423

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 4

WYOMING
UNEMPLOYMENT 1982

COUNTY	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Statewide	12,366	12,708	12,669	13,787	13,761	14,822	15,307	15,338	14,885	16,800	17,822	19,737	15,000
Albany	655	748	735	711	672	616	582	556	542	638	740	871	672
Big Horn	203	229	267	349	399	448	535	524	515	479	486	597	419
Campbell	763	682	732	834	783	934	973	1,014	970	1,100	1,083	1,193	922
Carbon	497	572	772	1,075	1,069	984	941	797	753	694	892	1,117	847
Converse	351	364	363	444	495	490	455	475	473	515	543	573	462
Crook	131	144	156	132	109	112	92	79	93	123	138	175	124
Fremont	1,172	1,176	1,164	1,141	1,168	1,468	1,971	1,895	1,243	1,871	1,421	1,537	1,436
Goshen	288	435	327	287	284	333	249	257	277	278	285	325	302
Hot Springs	95	105	110	124	145	161	152	119	140	130	121	141	129
Johnson	255	264	248	207	195	195	185	177	210	201	225	271	219
Laramie	1,748	1,752	1,632	1,820	1,668	1,666	1,401	1,279	1,305	1,820	1,962	2,080	1,678
Lincoln	646	660	571	589	522	564	584	542	553	655	697	789	614
Natrona	1,552	1,597	1,749	1,948	2,085	2,514	2,772	3,005	3,220	3,141	3,754	4,086	2,619
Niobrara	50	73	74	67	95	86	102	103	84	70	91	59	80
Park	450	462	412	510	582	661	645	674	717	678	667	752	601
Platte	321	279	254	267	295	334	316	276	252	291	316	363	297
Sheridan	793	869	855	751	668	681	611	742	765	1,037	948	1,089	817
Sublette	45	63	54	84	79	106	102	114	130	125	108	114	94
Sweetwater	1,108	1,035	1,018	1,075	1,189	1,308	1,366	1,489	1,392	1,440	1,575	1,776	1,314
Teton	450	501	477	587	463	277	217	234	285	457	611	623	432
Uinta	447	275	293	343	352	423	490	467	465	554	598	659	447
Washakie	203	285	239	252	244	267	333	305	278	268	290	300	272
Weston	141	139	166	192	199	195	230	214	224	236	272	247	205

Prepared by Research & Analysis

APPENDIX TABLE 5

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

1982

COUNTY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Statewide	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.6	7.1	7.9	5.8
Albany	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.5	5.0
Big Horn	3.7	4.0	4.6	6.0	6.7	7.0	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.9	8.0	10.0	7.1
Campbell	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.3	5.2	5.7	4.5
Carbon	5.1	5.8	7.8	10.4	10.1	8.9	9.1	7.8	7.2	6.8	8.8	10.9	8.2
Converse	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.6	6.0
Crook	5.8	6.1	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.5	4.8	5.6	7.1	4.9
Fremont	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	8.0	11.1	10.7	7.1	10.7	8.4	9.1	8.2
Goshen	5.2	7.5	5.9	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.0
Hot Springs	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.7	5.9	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.6	4.9
Johnson	7.7	7.8	7.1	5.7	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.4	6.2	7.7	6.0
Laramie	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.1	5.6	6.1	6.5	5.2
Lincoln	12.3	12.3	10.8	10.8	9.2	9.2	10.2	9.6	9.3	11.2	12.1	13.9	10.9
Natrona	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.4	7.4	8.7	9.7	6.1
Niobrara	4.5	6.1	6.0	4.8	6.6	5.6	7.2	7.2	5.8	5.2	6.8	4.8	6.0
Park	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.4	4.6
Platte	7.9	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.3	7.4	6.6	5.9	7.1	7.9	9.4	7.1
Sheridan	7.1	7.6	7.5	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.2	6.1	6.2	8.4	7.9	9.2	6.9
Sublette	2.2	2.9	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.6	3.8
Sweetwater	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.5	5.5
Teton	7.4	8.3	7.9	10.1	7.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	3.3	6.7	9.1	9.4	6.0
Uinta	5.0	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.7	6.3	6.9	4.8
Washakie	4.1	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.4
Weston	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.4	7.5	7.0	5.7

Prepared by Research & Analysis

Appendix Table 6

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
LABOR FORCE

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Statewide	142,790	145,390	135,800	142,985	153,072	165,869	179,000	193,000	209,000	223,000	235,000	250,000	253,000
Albany	9,960	10,180	10,283	10,592	10,743	11,516	12,745	13,614	12,707	12,933	13,296	13,294	13,353
Big Horn	4,480	4,540	4,214	4,336	4,466	4,707	5,038	5,266	5,086	5,181	5,339	5,434	5,933
Campbell	5,630	4,850	4,480	4,534	5,119	6,653	7,916	10,102	12,122	13,556	14,430	18,097	20,396
Carbon	6,550	6,770	5,904	6,141	6,468	6,913	7,277	8,031	9,099	10,157	10,915	10,822	10,268
Converse	2,600	3,070	2,966	2,835	3,183	3,942	4,517	5,333	6,008	6,811	7,792	8,019	7,663
Crook	2,060	2,030	1,641	1,777	1,860	2,045	2,268	2,407	2,516	2,419	2,352	2,469	2,522
Fremont	11,330	11,390	10,775	10,735	11,205	12,074	13,246	14,652	16,430	17,306	17,995	17,892	17,483
Goshen	5,210	5,200	4,601	4,903	4,964	5,315	5,798	5,895	5,850	5,940	6,101	6,116	5,990
Hot Springs	2,030	2,160	1,998	2,003	1,968	2,250	2,192	2,134	2,316	2,460	2,706	2,611	2,621
Johnson	2,540	2,380	2,228	2,305	2,575	2,973	2,986	2,878	3,237	3,288	3,577	3,704	3,643
Laramie	21,280	21,350	20,540	22,386	23,358	24,064	24,989	25,964	28,728	30,216	31,296	32,870	32,249
Lincoln	4,240	4,680	3,334	3,408	3,860	4,005	4,415	4,818	4,512	4,886	5,177	5,643	5,653
Natrona	22,310	22,700	20,764	21,642	23,257	26,200	27,685	30,590	35,163	37,617	39,053	42,353	43,214
Niobrara	1,520	1,510	1,251	1,121	1,144	1,290	1,429	1,455	1,436	1,290	1,277	1,373	1,344
Park	7,570	7,650	8,461	8,871	8,962	9,794	10,321	11,123	11,427	11,565	11,755	12,541	12,991
Platte	2,700	2,770	2,745	2,818	3,018	3,159	3,373	3,766	4,796	5,771	5,863	4,809	4,183
Sheridan	7,600	7,710	7,269	7,226	7,595	8,112	8,803	9,515	10,048	10,747	10,975	11,421	11,872
Sublette	1,770	1,840	1,800	1,741	1,861	2,016	2,082	2,183	2,043	2,162	2,273	2,368	2,476
Sweetwater	7,800	8,310	8,624	11,217	14,233	14,497	15,436	16,346	18,065	19,323	21,116	23,597	23,985
Teton	3,070	3,350	3,351	3,701	4,104	4,506	4,885	5,400	5,727	6,269	6,336	6,794	7,202
Uinta	2,870	2,920	2,870	3,021	3,278	3,538	3,642	4,089	4,349	5,152	6,333	8,100	9,291
Washakie	3,570	3,740	3,268	3,256	3,286	3,608	4,127	4,424	4,455	4,754	4,803	5,040	5,041
Weston	2,800	2,830	2,427	2,416	2,565	2,692	2,830	3,015	2,878	3,200	3,242	3,631	3,628

* 1970 & 1971 data based on number of jobs at place of work. 1972 and subsequent data based on number of workers and place of residence. Information for 1972 & later is benchmarked to current population survey data from BLS.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
EMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Statewide	136,500	139,040	130,609	138,207	147,885	158,888	171,000	186,000	202,000	217,000	225,000	239.000	238,000
Albany	9,430	9,640	9,964	10,236	10,419	11,072	12,309	13,151	12,297	12,461	12,653	12,721	12,681
Big Horn	4,340	4,330	3,998	4,166	4,295	4,480	4,810	5,046	4,917	5,041	5,165	5,255	5,514
Campbell	5,460	4,650	4,349	4,413	4,980	6,461	7,648	9,792	11,715	13,200	13,949	17,523	19,474
Carbon	6,270	6,540	5,709	5,978	6,282	6,647	7,033	7,788	8,862	9,974	10,606	10,364	9,421
Converse	2,490	2,970	2,864	2,750	3,096	3,826	4,412	5,186	5,837	6,668	7,518	7,710	7,201
Crook	2,020	1,920	1,564	1,729	1,799	1,983	2,205	2,334	2,421	2,359	2,276	2,388	2,398
Fremont	10,750	10,740	10,277	10,258	10,711	11,381	12,597	14,023	15,724	16,752	17,259	16,926	16,048
Goshen	4,970	5,000	4,427	4,698	4,820	5,090	5,583	5,669	5,657	5,774	5,781	5,823	5,688
Hot Springs	1,980	2,080	1,932	1,955	1,921	2,185	2,123	2,077	2,263	2,424	2,634	2,544	2,493
Johnson	2,450	2,280	2,157	2,237	2,499	2,874	2,889	2,795	3,147	3,216	3,456	3,546	3,423
Laramie	20,290	20,490	19,834	21,729	22,578	22,966	23,984	24,943	27,761	29,379	30,090	31,390	30,571
Lincoln	3,940	4,420	3,130	3,219	3,680	3,749	4,143	4,505	4,249	4,650	4,866	5,322	5,038
Natrona	21,400	21,740	20,015	20,991	22,528	25,264	26,847	29,785	34,240	36,796	37,805	41,008	40,596
Niobrara	1,460	1,450	1,206	1,108	1,112	1,252	1,374	1,410	1,377	6,258	1,235	1,334	1,265
Park	7,150	7,290	8,131	8,574	8,666	9,404	9,923	10,754	11,063	11,284	11,343	12,165	12,390
Platte	2,650	2,680	2,667	2,752	2,939	3,067	3,246	3,650	4,659	5,614	5,494	4,448	3,886
Sheridan	7,320	7,380	6,945	6,945	7,286	7,760	8,443	9,159	9,707	10,459	10,428	10,812	11,055
Sublette	1,750	1,790	1,742	1,692	1,813	1,950	2,019	2,123	1,982	2,111	2,212	2,314	2,383
Sweetwater	7,400	7,980	8,333	10,912	13,837	13,920	14,759	15,710	17,428	18,840	20,331	22,722	22,670
Teton	2,920	3,170	3,170	3,503	3,798	4,114	4,484	4,974	5,394	5,984	5,986	6,394	6,770
Uinta	2,710	2,780	2,755	2,901	3,170	3,399	3,476	3,927	4,206	5,047	6,129	7,885	8,844
Washakie	3,400	3,540	3,122	3,124	3,165	3,458	3,979	4,290	4,307	4,607	4,641	4,880	4,769
Weston	2,660	2,710	2,318	2,337	2,491	2,586	2,714	2,909	2,789	3,101	3,143	3,528	3,423

* See explanation on Appendix Table 6

APPENDIX TABLE 8

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYED

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Statewide	6,290	6,350	5,191	4,778	5,187	6,981	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	9,000	10,000	15,000
Albany	530	530	318	356	324	444	436	463	410	472	643	573	672
Big Horn	140	210	216	170	171	227	228	220	172	140	175	179	419
Campbell	170	200	130	121	139	192	268	310	407	355	481	573	922
Carbon	280	220	195	163	186	266	245	243	237	183	309	458	847
Converse	110	100	102	85	87	116	105	147	171	143	274	309	462
Crook	40	110	77	48	61	62	63	73	95	60	76	81	124
Fremont	580	650	498	476	493	693	650	629	706	554	736	966	1,436
Goshen	240	200	174	205	144	225	216	226	193	167	320	293	302
Hot Springs	50	80	67	48	47	65	69	57	53	36	72	67	129
Johnson	90	100	72	68	76	99	97	83	90	72	120	158	219
Laramie	990	860	706	657	780	1,098	1,005	1,021	967	837	1,206	1,480	1,678
Lincoln	300	260	204	190	180	256	272	313	263	235	311	322	614
Natrona	910	960	749	650	729	936	838	805	923	821	1,248	1,345	2,619
Niobrara	60	60	45	13	32	38	55	45	59	32	41	40	80
Park	420	360	330	297	297	390	398	369	363	281	412	376	601
Platte	50	90	78	66	79	92	126	116	138	156	169	361	297
Sheridan	280	330	324	282	309	352	360	356	342	288	547	609	817
Sublette	20	50	64	49	48	66	63	60	61	51	61	54	94
Sweetwater	400	330	291	306	397	577	677	636	637	483	785	875	1,314
Teton	150	180	181	198	306	392	401	426	334	285	350	401	432
Uinta	160	140	115	119	108	139	166	162	143	104	204	215	447
Washakie	170	200	147	132	121	150	147	134	147	146	162	161	272
Weston	140	120	108	79	73	100	115	106	90	100	100	104	205

* See explanation on Appendix Table 6

APPENDIX TABLE 9

WYOMING
ANNUAL AVERAGE
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

COUNTY	1970*	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Statewide	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.0	4.1	5.8
Albany	5.3	5.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.8	4.3	5.0
Big Horn	3.1	4.7	5.1	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.3	7.1
Campbell	3.0	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.2	4.5
Carbon	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.8	4.2	8.2
Converse	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.5	3.9	6.0
Crook	2.0	5.4	4.7	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.8	2.5	3.2	3.3	4.9
Fremont	5.1	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.1	5.4	8.2
Goshen	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	5.2	4.8	5.0
Hot Springs	2.5	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.7	2.6	4.9
Johnson	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.4	4.3	6.0
Laramie	4.7	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.9	4.5	5.2
Lincoln	7.1	5.6	6.1	5.6	4.7	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.8	4.8	6.0	5.7	10.9
Natrona	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.2	6.1
Niobrara	4.0	3.8	3.6	1.2	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.5	3.2	2.9	6.0
Park	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.5	3.0	4.6
Platte	1.9	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	6.3	7.5	7.1
Sheridan	3.7	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.4	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.9
Sublette	1.1	3.1	3.5	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.8
Sweetwater	5.1	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.5	2.5	3.7	3.7	5.5
Teton	4.9	6.3	5.4	5.4	7.5	8.7	8.2	7.9	5.8	4.5	5.5	5.9	6.0
Uinta	5.6	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.0	3.2	2.7	4.8
Washakie	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	5.4
Weston	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.3	2.8	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	5.7

* See explanation on Appendix Table 6

APPENDIX TABLE 10

EMPLOYMENT FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1984

	AGRICULTURE	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSPORT	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	FINANCE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NON-FARM	TOTALS
ALBANY..	446	20	622	549	722	185	2475	469	2019	5654	963	14129
BIG HORN	1295	799	342	383	270	116	482	116	297	1082	646	5832
CAMPBELL	700	5919	4612	234	1156	747	3001	517	1994	2293	1212	22390
CARBON..	754	2626	731	421	934	165	1444	258	1293	1913	841	11384
CONVERSE	593	1946	526	65	413	128	916	161	457	1040	742	6991
CROOK...	694	389	146	170	139	12	237	40	126	497	306	2760
FREMONT.	1187	3249	900	613	650	355	2352	411	2490	3203	1345	16759
GOSHEN..	1611	12	257	324	215	261	751	107	572	1147	680	5940
HOT SPRG	240	300	159	20	110	36	354	71	463	593	247	2597
JOHNSON.	516	387	245	88	80	26	398	84	486	492	451	3256
LARAMIE.	1183	207	2461	1858	4609	1060	6473	1783	5470	13450	3046	41606
LINCOLN.	814	1332	725	393	481	163	633	144	351	868	579	6487
NATRONA.	589	7917	3769	1892	2790	4074	6466	1761	6161	5741	3433	44598
NIOBRARA	476	62	41	34	40	23	195	30	138	232	193	1464
PARK....	1443	1338	787	914	477	364	2676	308	1635	2410	1354	13711
PLATTE..	844	273	487	68	193	46	565	80	378	712	419	4070
SHERIDAN	985	1631	1260	521	466	388	2155	472	2115	2501	1612	14112
SUBLETTE	483	304	356	32	153	32	311	45	195	388	355	2656
SWTWATER	207	6654	4225	467	1599	750	3462	414	2359	3162	1500	25104
TETON...	256	15	896	301	229	135	2024	277	2503	1179	1143	8962
UINTA...	399	2568	2831	175	955	223	1513	214	810	1185	637	11513
WASHAKIE	861	367	332	546	286	184	597	130	672	853	532	5366
WESTON..	402	782	241	265	273	69	477	82	249	569	578	3992
WYOMING.	16984	39104	26962	10340	17550	9552	39968	7986	33240	51172	22825	275689

EMPLOYMENT FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR 1985

	AGRICULTURE	MINING	CONST	MFG	TRANSPORT	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	FINANCE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NON-FARM	TOTALS
ALBANY..	446	20	647	549	733	190	2557	489	2060	5789	990	14475
BIG HORN	1312	836	356	383	270	119	487	119	297	1082	661	5925
CAMPBELL	700	6171	4819	244	1198	778	3111	538	2066	2361	1247	23237
CARBON..	754	2830	786	421	950	174	1485	275	1338	1959	864	11840
CONVERSE	593	2094	552	69	424	137	965	169	476	1076	780	7339
CROOK...	696	418	154	175	145	12	245	42	131	503	311	2836
FREMONT.	1187	3419	927	630	675	373	2446	435	2595	3263	1376	17329
GOSHEN..	1627	12	270	328	219	274	765	107	583	1161	696	6045
HOT SPRG	240	309	163	20	110	36	361	73	463	600	251	2628
JOHNSON.	516	401	252	88	80	27	403	86	499	492	456	3303
LARAMIE.	1193	215	2550	1904	4742	1087	6676	1837	5566	13604	3144	42520
LINCOLN.	814	1378	516	398	490	165	644	148	355	872	588	6372
NATRONA.	589	8260	3941	1914	2876	4266	6687	1829	6359	5818	3543	46087
NIOBRARA	476	62	41	34	40	23	195	30	138	232	193	1464
PARK....	1450	1368	799	923	482	373	2730	314	1635	2432	1374	13884
PLATTE..	853	273	550	70	196	48	588	84	393	723	431	4214
SHERIDAN	985	1722	1304	530	472	399	2209	489	2174	2529	1654	14471
SUBLETTE	483	316	371	32	153	34	316	46	198	388	363	2704
SWTWATER	196	7061	4476	490	1983	792	3633	434	2443	3286	1566	26366
TETON...	258	15	938	314	238	142	2113	291	2587	1214	1182	9294
UINTA...	399	2336	1001	161	863	191	1352	185	712	1161	584	8948
WASHAKIE	879	385	346	561	293	191	609	135	697	862	545	5507
WESTON..	404	806	253	271	275	71	485	84	249	569	593	4065
WYOMING.	17054	40716	26019	10515	17915	9913	41071	8252	34021	51983	23401	280864

SOURCE: Wyoming Population Employment Forcast Report, Division of Research and Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, July 1983

APPENDIX TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1982

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY..	1178	1106	1320	1235	1300	1249	2847	2187	6992	6060	850	1171	27500
BIG HORN	759	690	890	795	556	501	406	348	2768	2771	753	917	12160
CAMPBELL	2264	2143	2396	2260	1133	1068	1298	1021	10781	7523	408	425	32727
CARBON..	1327	1380	1426	1350	858	801	783	661	5854	4681	708	837	20671
CONVERSE	916	893	1065	985	577	591	503	441	3474	3024	335	448	13259
CROOK...	347	304	388	341	250	241	176	187	1388	1291	262	288	5468
FREMONT.	2495	2426	2686	2280	1767	1685	1416	1312	9766	8856	1266	1555	37517
GOSHEN..	608	596	728	672	516	469	456	478	2821	2909	764	1017	12039
HOT SPRG	300	271	367	328	216	192	194	173	1363	1366	403	522	5702
JOHNSON.	359	351	446	419	271	263	195	190	1698	1649	394	517	6755
LARAMIE.	3658	3566	4378	4150	2876	2819	3386	2635	18203	17915	2609	3671	69871
LINCOLN.	1099	1029	1145	1041	526	550	408	357	3106	2892	515	539	13214
NATRONA.	4284	4161	4735	4599	2794	2731	3000	2760	22106	19008	2014	2824	75022
NIOBRARA	155	139	168	178	111	118	81	87	747	743	220	300	3054
PARK....	1185	1093	1442	1452	928	883	904	904	5878	5837	1022	1323	22858
PLATTE..	524	512	640	595	510	418	294	274	2582	1939	471	557	9321
SHERIDAN	1407	1322	1719	1548	954	1019	850	783	7019	6641	1291	1781	26340
SUBLETTE	253	218	329	322	239	185	146	129	1258	1149	198	206	4635
SWTWATER	3241	3137	3182	3073	1722	1508	1622	1347	12993	10099	1050	1203	44186
TETON...	440	396	529	535	377	303	302	312	3518	3203	241	292	10454
UINTA...	1478	1483	1603	1497	687	633	791	520	6075	4200	418	466	19856
WASHAKIE	571	586	684	643	492	381	368	291	2419	2303	423	529	9694
WESTON..	514	467	529	525	306	323	293	225	2112	1978	306	377	7961
WYOMING.	29372	28282	32805	30833	19978	18940	20729	17634	134932	118049	16934	21776	490270

Revised July, 1983

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1983

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY..	1170	1124	1280	1165	1288	1230	2916	2289	7049	6077	855	1198	27647
BIG HORN	767	703	906	802	543	488	429	396	2781	2775	770	930	12295
CAMPBELL	2367	2231	2479	2367	1175	1101	1130	934	11168	7841	436	435	33667
CARBON..	1305	1321	1355	1280	811	782	696	618	5601	4327	711	831	19644
CONVERSE	905	892	1055	988	596	589	475	441	3499	2994	336	455	13231
CROOK...	362	325	394	335	234	238	206	205	1410	1323	264	285	5587
FREMONT.	2468	2453	2599	2152	1690	1618	1372	[illegible]	9511	8426	1283	1556	36429
GOSHEN..	610	606	740	679	495	441	466	491	2855	2939	762	1032	17130
HOT SPRG	304	272	352	338	226	174	198	194	1380	1378	396	512	5729
JOHNSON.	363	345	435	423	267	246	201	205	1674	1623	397	513	6696
LARAMIE.	3764	3722	4387	4076	2748	2679	3506	2742	18332	18119	2669	3718	70468
LINCOLN.	1098	1031	1096	1009	522	527	431	383	3150	2787	535	567	13141
NATRONA.	4150	3992	4494	4391	2704	2633	2553	2477	21132	17486	2067	2848	70933
NIOBRARA	153	146	168	182	119	97	84	97	748	750	218	301	3068
PARK....	1220	1132	1434	1437	913	866	873	889	5994	5938	1039	1353	23093
PLATTE..	522	495	641	598	469	418	338	299	2599	1949	474	566	9373
SHERIDAN	1441	1329	1681	1579	986	977	829	805	7086	6726	1322	1788	26555
SUBLETTE	250	226	329	313	219	179	173	148	1261	1159	208	208	4678
SWTWATER	3190	3097	3205	3067	1631	1478	1478	1248	12802	9763	1086	1219	43270
TETON...	463	424	534	515	348	317	302	278	3568	3266	251	306	10577
UINTA...	1488	1480	1587	1516	747	642	618	492	5655	4099	433	466	19228
WASHAKIE	594	596	684	659	446	349	437	323	2434	2327	427	545	9826
WESTON..	493	472	541	505	302	313	280	225	2073	1913	332	377	7803
WYOMING.	29463	28424	32386	30389	19489	18396	20002	17485	133770	115998	17253	22020	485079

SOURCE: Wyoming Population and Employment Forcast Report, Division of Research and Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, July 1983

APPENDIX TABLE 11 (Cont)

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1984

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY..	1193	1158	1251	1116	1270	1239	2900	2339	7350	6289	872	1224	28207
BIG HORN	801	738	888	819	550	462	453	435	2817	2773	764	949	12453
CAPPBELL	2487	2350	2647	2491	1214	1179	1035	896	11729	8281	473	461	35246
CARBON..	1356	1344	1377	1364	843	781	688	643	5854	4495	711	853	20313
CONVERSE	920	887	1061	1014	593	588	470	438	3590	3085	338	458	13448
CROOK...	368	343	396	336	227	236	229	204	1419	1347	279	297	5688
FREMONT.	2539	2534	2579	2187	1667	1585	1424	1279	9703	8629	1295	1597	37022
GOSHEN..	641	643	747	674	486	433	450	458	2897	2985	759	1043	12221
HOT SPRG	310	283	357	332	224	187	187	179	1394	1389	397	515	5759
JOHNSON.	362	354	431	408	278	256	212	217	1667	1631	405	515	6739
LARAMIE.	3877	3848	4342	4005	2661	2669	3569	2757	18609	18364	2737	3806	71249
LINCOLN.	1126	1067	1162	1044	513	540	455	418	3172	2802	549	585	13440
NATRONA.	4353	4179	4645	4577	2730	2677	2487	2357	22362	18648	2162	2918	74099
NIOBRARA	157	146	167	182	124	101	84	108	749	746	217	298	3083
PARK....	1254	1152	1414	1434	910	869	842	816	6098	6090	1065	1372	23322
PLATTE..	501	497	669	591	437	423	386	311	2638	1995	477	575	9506
SHERIDAN	1466	1378	1750	1621	971	944	867	859	7323	6949	1339	1797	27270
SUBLETTE	245	230	346	303	200	193	194	157	1262	1163	218	215	4732
SWTWATER	3288	3229	3420	3278	1724	1536	1449	1259	13414	10249	1122	1249	45223
TETON...	502	453	537	531	357	330	330	300	3778	3486	264	312	11184
UINTA...	1279	1269	1252	1209	689	598	594	413	6021	3427	450	485	17693
WASHAKIE	618	622	668	662	448	350	451	352	2457	2331	442	552	9957
WESTON..	484	474	554	520	312	305	277	236	2097	1935	313	386	7898
WYOMING.	30136	29189	32671	30708	19437	18491	20042	17440	138410	119098	17660	22474	495760

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1985

	PRESCHOOL 0-5		ELEMENTARY 6-13		HIGH SCHOOL 14-18		COLLEGE 19-22		ADULTS 23-64		65 & OVER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALBANY..	1224	1181	1174	1037	1309	1291	3026	2541	7428	6321	913	1237	28687
BIG HORN	813	760	904	838	556	483	452	425	2894	2823	759	950	12663
CAPPBELL	2554	2432	2791	2635	1295	1244	980	885	12184	8656	513	476	36649
CARBON..	1406	1373	1473	1486	836	775	727	667	6111	4725	736	861	21182
CONVERSE	951	919	1098	1067	634	599	491	462	3800	3266	343	458	14094
CROOK...	382	357	396	351	241	242	231	202	1458	1380	290	308	5841
FREMONT.	2608	2534	2584	2311	1699	1560	1411	1301	9864	8800	1329	1617	37624
GOSHEN..	666	662	739	674	483	434	433	425	2949	3046	757	1041	12315
HOT SPRG	320	288	359	334	224	196	182	169	1411	1401	389	511	5789
JOHNSON.	356	346	431	417	283	269	223	222	1676	1633	406	513	6781
LARAMIE.	4011	3941	4380	4119	2713	2676	3463	2771	19267	18890	2808	3867	72912
LINCOLN.	1161	1093	1171	1090	579	556	442	427	3203	2853	569	594	13743
NATRONA.	4458	4318	4813	4722	2813	2724	2401	2286	23159	19430	2272	2981	76382
NIOBRARA	161	147	164	178	124	109	80	109	763	752	212	295	3098
PARK....	1252	1194	1442	1392	891	912	801	752	6237	6209	1071	1393	23551
PLATTE..	503	488	683	611	420	415	435	350	2726	2071	476	577	9760
SHERIDAN	1475	1399	1788	1671	1044	932	839	890	7508	7109	1367	1829	27858
SUBLETTE	243	231	340	299	209	195	194	164	1285	1186	224	219	4797
SWTWATER	3445	3369	3648	3524	1855	1671	1450	1252	14196	10887	1171	1278	47751
TETON...	521	493	552	517	357	341	337	305	3926	3635	271	322	11581
UINTA...	1347	1312	1293	1300	718	623	406	408	4615	3571	446	495	16540
WASHAKIE	639	621	677	690	431	370	445	345	2536	2387	453	556	10158
WESTON..	490	470	559	527	315	321	262	241	2135	1948	320	400	7991
WYOMING.	30996	29941	33469	31800	20038	18948	19723	17608	141340	122991	18106	22790	507756

SOURCE: Wyoming Population and Employment Forcast Report, Division of Research and Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, July 1983

APPENDIX TABLE 12

FORCASTS

FINAL POPULATION MATRIX

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
ALBANY..	29062	29148	27500	27647	28207	28687	29081	29582	30031	30486	31021	31498	32021	32555
BIG HORN	11896	12029	12159	12295	12453	12662	12866	13032	13272	13487	13652	13858	14042	14250
CAMPBELL	24367	30310	32727	33667	35246	36649	38318	39842	41370	42940	44541	46160	47764	49380
CARBON..	21896	21453	20671	19644	20312	21182	21897	22763	23502	24327	25126	25874	26661	27427
CONVERSE	14069	14098	13258	13231	13448	14094	14655	15243	15852	16433	17068	17645	18239	18828
CROOK...	5308	5393	5468	5587	5688	5841	5924	6016	6158	6289	6417	6502	6632	6756
FREMONT.	38992	39197	37517	36429	37022	37623	38600	39855	41102	42420	43703	45053	46386	47626
GOSHEN..	12040	12124	12039	12130	12220	12314	12499	12723	12929	13181	13375	13531	13694	13871
HOT SPRG	5710	5674	5701	5729	5759	5789	5855	5931	5974	6035	6104	6144	6191	6237
JOHNSON.	6700	6748	6755	6696	6739	6780	6823	6865	6907	7032	7128	7225	7350	7446
LARAMIE.	68649	69251	69870	70467	71248	72911	74246	75859	77437	79157	80777	82545	84185	85988
LINCOLN.	12177	12898	13213	13140	13439	13743	14052	14367	14682	15000	15229	15512	15339	15663
NATRONA.	71856	75517	75021	70932	74098	76381	78905	81516	84162	86756	89440	92111	94909	97578
NIOBRARA	2924	3041	3054	3068	3083	3098	3115	3132	3145	3142	3137	3132	3137	3150
PARK....	21639	22072	22857	23093	23322	23550	23910	24303	24722	25138	25549	26006	26465	26918
PLATTE..	11975	11023	9321	9372	9506	9760	9971	10194	10438	10706	10958	11211	11474	11731
SHERIDAN	25048	25575	26340	26555	27270	27858	28514	29214	29927	30612	31382	32056	32767	33477
SUBLETTE	4548	4593	4635	4678	4732	4797	4882	4945	5021	5089	5180	5264	5325	5422
SWTWATER	41723	44506	44184	43270	45223	47750	50154	52522	55031	57447	59867	62276	64709	67093
TETON...	9355	9459	10453	10577	11184	11580	12088	12559	13079	13533	13977	14407	14865	15361
UINTA...	13021	15846	19855	19228	17693	16540	16967	17358	18160	18873	19523	20151	20833	21563
WASHAKIE	9496	9685	9694	9826	9957	10157	10404	10664	10931	11206	11485	11746	12045	12338
WESTON..	7106	7855	7961	7802	7898	7991	8084	8175	8265	8457	8606	8788	8953	9116
WYOMING.	469557	487506	490265	485075	495754	507750	521819	536671	552108	567757	583253	598705	613997	629784

Revised July, 1983

SOURCE: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, Division of Researcha and Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, July 1983

APPENDIX TABLE 13

FORECASTS

FINAL EMPLOYMENT MATRIX

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
ALBANY..	14265	14138	13140	13761	14129	14475	14807	15134	15454	15770	16087	16400	16714	17027
BIG HORN	5724	5754	5629	5734	5832	5925	6019	6111	6201	6293	6383	6473	6563	6653
CAMPBELL	15378	18993	20964	21623	22390	23237	24144	25093	26075	27081	28105	29141	30185	31239
CARBON..	13205	12599	11569	10944	11384	11840	12290	12741	13189	13637	14083	14531	14977	15425
CONVERSE	7480	7439	6725	6667	6991	7339	7686	8038	8390	8742	9094	9446	9801	10155
CROOK...	2605	2691	2660	2713	2760	2836	2854	2901	2948	2995	3042	3086	3133	3180
FREMONT.	18905	18332	16684	16086	16759	17329	17884	18434	18979	19524	20063	20603	21142	21676
GOSHEN..	6053	6043	5742	5819	5940	6045	6146	6246	6342	6442	6542	6643	6738	6839
HOT SPRG	2703	2587	2577	2566	2597	2628	2659	2690	2720	2751	2782	2813	2844	2875
JOHNSON.	3432	3425	3253	3211	3256	3303	3353	3406	3459	3512	3565	3618	3674	3727
LARAMIE.	39561	39993	39954	40625	41606	42520	43457	44398	45348	46302	47261	48219	49178	50137
LINCOLN.	6221	6622	6341	6492	6487	6372	6350	6412	6477	6764	6499	6573	6469	6642
NATRONA.	43469	46264	45569	42947	44598	46087	47590	49110	50643	52182	53734	55293	56859	58431
NIOBRARA	1473	1526	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464
PARK....	12507	12996	13492	13571	13711	13884	14087	14309	14543	14782	15031	15283	15538	15796
PLATTE..	5381	4555	3670	3908	4070	4214	4350	4485	4616	4748	4880	5011	5143	5274
SHERIDAN	12964	13289	13662	13763	14112	14471	14835	15206	15578	15958	16333	16713	17097	17476
SUBLETTE	2534	2561	2560	2608	2656	2704	2749	2797	2842	2890	2938	2984	3031	3079
SWTWATER	23223	25188	24542	23879	25104	26366	27653	28956	30264	31578	32895	34211	35530	36848
TETON...	7329	7747	8338	8641	8962	9294	9634	9976	10326	10673	11023	11373	11723	12073
UINTA...	7418	8623	11062	10594	11513	8948	8640	9112	9453	9799	10151	10505	10865	11228
WASHAKIE	5127	5297	5106	5259	5366	5507	5652	5798	5938	6084	6225	6370	6515	6656
WESTON..	3653	4003	4011	3914	3992	4065	4142	4225	4307	4391	4478	4563	4647	4734
WYOMING.	260610	270665	268726	266801	275689	280864	288456	297050	305567	314372	322668	331325	339839	348644

Revised July, 1983

SOURCE: Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, Division of Research and Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, July 1983

APPENDIX TABLE 14

WYOMING AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

VALUE OF FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS
WYOMING, 1970 TO 1982

YEAR	TOTAL (Million Dollars)	AVERAGE PER ACRE (Dollars)
1970	$1,445	$ 41
1971	1,491	42
1972	1,704	48
1973	1,988	55
1974	2,556	70
1975	2,808	80
1976	3,436	98
1977	3,864	110
1978	4,232	121
1979	5,040	144
1980	5,357	153
1981	5,789	164
1982	6,035	170

NUMBER OF FARMS AND LAND IN FARMS
WYOMING, SELECTED YEARS

YEAR	TOTAL FARMS	TOTAL LAND IN FARMS (1,000s of Acres)	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS	
			WYOMING	U.S.A.
1920	15,800			
1930	17,900			
1940	15,400			
1950	13,100	36,000	2,748	213
1960	10,500	36,100	3,438	297
1970	8,700	35,300	4,080	373
1975 1/	8,100	35,100	4,333	391
1976	8,400	35,100	4,179	394
1977	8,700	35,000	4,023	397
1978	8,900	35,000	3,933	401
1979	9,000	35,000	3,889	429
1980	9,100	35,000	3,846	429
1981	9,300	35,300	3,796	431
1982	9,100	35,300	3,870	430

1/ Definition of farm changed in 1975 to a place which had sales of agricultural products of $1000 or more.

Sources: Wyoming Agricultural Statistics, 1982
Compiled by: Wyoming Crop & Livestock Reporting Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economics, Statistics & Cooperatives Service

Natrona County Agricultural Extension Office

APPENDIX TABLE 15

WYOMING
COAL PRODUCTION FROM 1912 THROUGH 1982

Year	Tonnage	Number of Employees
1912	7,341,141.00	
1913	7,095,652.00	
1914	7,221,772.00	
1915	6,268,990.00	
1916	7,696,344.00	
1917	8,789,514.00	
1918	9,417,269.25	7,723
1919	8,166,008.00	7,725
1920	9,580,274.15	8,166
1921	8,303,479.00	8,037
1922	5,976.474.00	9,192
1923	7,587,676.00	7,511
1924	6,715,554.00	7,210
1925	6,557,576.00	6,364
1926	6,495,815.00	5,912
1927	6,738,561.00	5,081
1928	6,553,174.00	5,639
1929	6,690,779.00	4,768
1930	6,070,796.00	4,868
1931	5,000,365.77	4,675
1932	4,163,418.62	4,236
1933	4,004,602.41	3,792
1934	4,376,790.96	3,778
1935	5,165,288.69	4,090
1936	5,791,202.25	4,751
1937	5,950,229.81	4,996
1938	5,219,054.36	4,868
1939	5,411,071.81	4,287
1940	5,350,702.18	4,321
1941	6,670,807.93	4,506
1942	8,154,860.57	4,776
1943	9,237,728.68	4,675
1944	9,559,592.76	4,584
1945	9,836,798.34	4,814
1946	7,616,680.58	4,500
1947	8,054,750.76	4,348
1948	6,408,302.34	4,212
1949	5,972,639.63	3,814
1950	6,341,898.87	3,598
1951	6,288,157.40	3,187
1952	6,106,948.52	2,903
1953	6,243,715.37	2,788
1954	2,833,352.61	1,532
1955	2,921,562.75	979
1956	2,555,452.10	1,016
1957	2,118,366.14	634
1958	1,631,234.00	587
1959	1,976,596.61	479
1960	2,004,147.14	439
1961	2,520,258.30	446
1962	2,574,560,38	449
1963	3,126,942.00	371
1964	3,103,798.35	380
1965	3,257,314.04	327
1966	3,670,505.47	356
1967	3,588,648.76	332
1968	3,694,212.57	352
1969	4,605,994.00	448.32
1970	7,380,920.68	621.15
1971	8,007,765.10	726.7
1972	10,920,467.92	942.5
1973	14,840,857.00	1,179
1974	20,649,754.00	1,411
1975	23,784,128.00	2,038
1976	31,085,412.00	2,511
1977	44,046,842.00	3,314
1978	58,174,825.00	3,928
1979	71,445,178.00	5,265
1980	94,986,433.00	6,231
1981	102,695,536.00	6,015
1982	107,954,583.00	5,681

Source: Annual Report of the State Inspector
of Mines of Wyoming, for year ending
December 31, 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 16

NUMBER OF WYOMING EMPLOYERS BY INDUSTRY AND SIZE OF FIRM
SEPTEMBER 1982

INDUSTRY / NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	0-3	4-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	TOTAL FIRMS	TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Agriculture	134	82	39	20	5	1	281	2,224
Mining	623	251	174	195	62	64	1,369	32,893
Construction	1,396	580	258	136	52	19	2,441	22,446
Manufacturing	243	142	76	62	23	19	565	8,890
Transportation & Public Utilities	450	264	156	117	30	20	1,037	15,308
Wholesale Trade	802	386	196	78	16	5	1,483	10,211
Retail Trade	1,656	1,224	554	362	90	33	3,919	39,171
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	894	256	94	61	16	7	1,328	8,088
Services	2,631	1,210	428	200	87	95	4,651	59,960
Public Administration	292	131	92	74	39	41	669	16,868
TOTAL FIRMS	9,121	4,526	2,067	1,305	420	304	17,743	---
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	12,070	26,548	27,921	39,189	29,005	81,326	---	216,059

Firms counted on this table are those which have employed at least one person during the six months prior to September 30, 1982. Employees counted on this table are those employed during the month of September, 1982. The category Public Administration includes local, state and federal government.

Source: Wyoming ES-202 Area Breakdown, Third Quarter 1982.
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, March 1983.

APPENDIX TABLE 17

PERCENT NUMBER OF WYOMING EMPLOYERS BY INDUSTRY AND SIZE OF FIRM SEPTEMBER 1982

INDUSTRY / NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	0-3	4-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	% TOTAL FIRMS	% TOTAL EMPLOYEES
Agriculture	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	*	*	1.6	1.0
Mining	3.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	7.7	15.2
Construction	7.9	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	13.8	10.4
Manufacturing	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.2	4.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.8	7.1
Wholesale Trade	4.5	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	*	8.4	4.7
Retail Trade	9.3	6.9	3.1	2.0	0.5	0.2	22.1	18.1
Finance & Real Estate	5.0	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	*	7.5	3.7
Services	14.8	6.8	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	26.2	27.8
Public Administration	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.8	7.8
TOTAL FIRMS	51.4	25.5	11.6	7.4	2.4	1.7	100.0	---
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	5.6	12.3	12.9	18.1	13.4	37.6	---	100.0

See footnote on Table showing the actual count of firms for explanation of data source and selection.

* Less than 0.05 percent.
Sum of the detail may not equal the totals due to rounding off of the numbers.

Source: Wyoming ES-202 Area Breakdown, Third Quarter 1982.
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, March 1983.

APPENDIX TABLE 18

1982 ANNUAL AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	Agri.	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans. & Util.	Wsle Trade	Retail Trade	Finance	Service	Public Admin.	Total
Statewide	1,987	34,717	21,162	9,018	14,184	10,639	38,102	7,855	55,444	11,441	204,549
Albany	33	19	539	515	377	179	2,525	420	5,595	490	10,692
Big Horn	119	575	368	339	171	519	491	97	856	209	3,743
Campbell	42	5,374	4,386	187	847	645	2,395	428	3,005	515	17,824
Carbon	129	2,095	703	391	537	179	1,471	284	2,145	756	8,689
Converse	76	1,403	563	34	519	164	850	181	1,116	313	5,220
Crook	13	335	164	182	141	27	216	40	360	112	1,590
Fremont	144	2,453	951	514	793	477	2,484	424	4,601	646	13,487
Goshen	45	27	183	305	211	292	706	115	1,256	226	3,366
Hot Springs	71	329	100	22	94	47	355	82	750	127	1,977
Johnson	104	323	198	80	101	52	506	105	651	150	2,270
Laramie	240	385	2,456	1,460	3,026	1,190	6,555	1,617	7,541	2,855	27,325
Lincoln	15	1,064	395	285	484	188	701	168	818	301	4,419
Natrona	195	7,650	3,123	1,824	2,716	4,383	6,261	1,827	8,851	1,645	38,476
Niobrara	20	68	51	39	41	30	177	35	219	64	743
Park	145	1,160	707	820	491	318	1,537	300	2,485	402	8,366
Platte	28	82	324	57	136	56	624	110	740	252	2,411
Sheridan	313	355	1,072	498	395	298	1,915	402	2,936	497	8,683
Sublette	27	324	228	23	160	58	290	51	413	99	1,672
Sweetwater	66	7,347	2,611	447	1,703	858	3,565	448	4,398	770	22,214
Teton	82	77	721	139	218	99	1,751	246	2,579	223	6,136
Uinta	18	2,094	860	133	509	320	1,460	258	1,786	369	7,807
Washakie	56	349	295	507	259	197	566	137	931	274	3,571
Weston		826	139	216	252	65	431	76	541	145	2,699
Yellowstone Park			25				271		867		1,170

SOURCE: 1982 ES-202 WESC

PREPARED BY: RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION, MAY 1983

APPENDIX TABLE 19

1982 ANNUAL AVERAGE
WEEKLY WAGES OF
COVERED EMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	Agri.	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans. & Util.	Wsle Trade	Retail Trade	Finance	Service	Public Admin.	Total
Statewide	190.82	551.04	446.40	381.68	423.87	416.56	181.71	303.85	272.11	306.03	345.83
Albany	145.73	414.48	352.40	365.36	363.08	277.19	144.68	266.36	309.72	352.20	276.86
Big Horn	306.27	333.32	338.19	267.85	344.56	422.81	119.47	288.83	260.33	239.02	288.86
Campbell	210.08	613.60	590.44	271.90	457.21	470.12	199.78	370.83	275.76	339.83	464.44
Carbon	179.15	592.15	432.20	450.65	423.56	357.26	184.19	303.51	257.55	284.12	363.62
Converse	179.63	549.15	410.36	276.07	525.01	258.11	179.72	299.36	253.14	289.38	367.69
Crook	160.12	410.44	385.16	271.20	380.97	249.38	120.53	321.52	245.71	215.76	291.87
Fremont	111.31	536.39	341.88	267.64	361.57	339.71	181.92	260.25	275.41	278.88	315.33
Goshen	172.02	370.78	287.95	302.50	330.19	228.11	172.95	268.39	215.49	252.79	231.65
Hot Springs	152.45	510.76	304.84	217.67	405.81	475.68	169.40	250.87	238.64	274.38	287.90
Johnson	166.59	432.05	334.33	297.61	373.04	280.67	149.67	283.04	240.04	218.47	261.52
Laramie	178.47	522.91	402.46	380.05	450.20	392.15	180.40	302.20	269.90	365.19	306.15
Lincoln	146.10	549.59	410.07	270.62	499.91	264.64	145.44	289.81	256.34	269.49	352.84
Natrona	215.23	517.61	415.36	588.11	406.53	459.46	217.26	323.13	314.44	292.29	377.42
Niobrara	112.54	429.99	252.52	227.76	402.79	408.28	172.01	267.18	213.48	236.66	247.25
Park	206.07	527.52	328.32	402.63	380.58	310.10	173.94	292.22	234.75	255.89	302.51
Platte	340.09	434.10	591.61	259.58	362.51	238.41	143.69	279.85	267.37	238.49	287.28
Sheridan	197.03	544.28	330.53	322.50	332.67	353.40	176.56	331.81	256.95	311.90	275.37
Sublette	132.40	497.26	393.09	232.73	455.13	341.13	134.11	311.79	242.46	296.14	320.88
Sweetwater	129.55	598.18	503.95	414.57	464.47	466.64	186.04	286.56	282.44	272.88	420.45
Teton	185.45	481.14	303.33	232.35	339.88	345.01	163.94	283.03	209.99	281.98	223.70
Uinta	311.07	518.63	525.00	350.04	404.86	550.45	193.74	316.26	312.30	317.59	385.72
Washakie	246.94	484.60	364.39	450.36	388.51	327.73	187.49	281.30	234.21	268.77	313.73
Weston	178.85	464.86	286.31	389.78	415.49	402.52	176.12	265.54	299.00	265.31	334.92
Yellowstone Park			340.17		488.18		136.57	71.00	122.55		131.21

SOURCE: 1982 ES-202 WESC
PREPARED BY: RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION, MAY 1983

APPENDIX TABLE 20

TOTAL WAGES AND ANNUAL AVERAGES
WYOMING UI COVERED EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY
1955 thru 1981

YEAR	TOTAL WAGES	AGRI., FOR. & FISH.	MINING	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANS., & PUBLIC UTILITIES	RETAIL TRADE	WHOLESALE TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL
1955	$ 213,079,446	113	8,999	6,280	6,815	5,673	18,225	***	2,287	9,679	45	58,116
1956	228,881,820	115	9,032	6,954	6,746	5,725	18,583	***	2,255	9,891	78	59,379
1957	238,252,747	135	8,677	7,294	6,831	5,761	18,777	***	2,292	9,873	88	59,728
1958	246,055,618	143	8,760	8,044	7,050	5,790	19,089	***	2,414	8,342	185	59,817
1959	282,667,149	169	9,502	9,557	7,720	5,952	20,000	***	2,578	8,574	285	64,337
1960	316,263,179	188	9,422	11,925	7,792	6,473	20,869	***	2,727	9,106	314	68,816
1961	311,173,825	286	8,978	10,080	8,021	6,708	20,681	***	2,830	9,443	321	67,348
1962	303,789,149	340	9,238	9,005	7,211	6,512	20,853	***	2,996	9,397	317	65,869
1963	314,313,499	299	8,753	9,628	7,459	6,431	20,540	***	3,009	9,525	327	65,971
1964	321,038,592	268	8,544	9,046	7,240	6,254	21,149	***	3,131	9,843	291	65,769
1965	317,543,891	289	8,628	7,437	7,044	6,200	21,355	***	3,198	10,265	317	64,733
1966	323,059,878	287	8,764	6,799	6,973	5,941	21,122	***	3,293	10,704	297	64,180
1967	335,873,056	280	9,158	6,403	6,910	5,925	21,480	***	3,262	10,589	317	64,325
1968	378,543,558	302	10,774	7,064	6,626	6,398	22,517	***	3,315	11,555	323	68,874
1969	420,387,348	343	11,917	6,636	7,270	6,776	23,411	***	3,487	12,124	353	72,317
1970	452,925,886	344	11,554	6,989	7,371	6,948	20,224	3,730	3,555	12,523	351	73,589
1971	488,514,959	373	11,020	7,885	7,426	7,028	20,915	3,916	3,614	13,136	366	75,680
1972	590,831,819	518	11,987	9,221	7,790	7,252	22,078	4,134	3,780	14,790	3,879 **	85,429
1973	708,217,381	592	13,012	11,690	8,409	7,949	23,098	4,420	3,969	15,958	4,020 **	93,117
1974	888,904,848	514	16,191	13,922	8,490	8,559	24,759	4,738	4,209	20,434	290	102,429
1975	1,052,078,669	453	18,268	14,693	8,591	9,196	26,454	5,225	4,518	22,220	297	109,915
1976	1,232,888,558	594	20,499	14,927	8,620	9,341	29,018	5,848	5,117	23,903	297	118,164
1977	1,487,496,272	591	25,228	16,920	9,165	9,852	31,334	6,623	5,713	24,972	299	130,698
1978 *	2,106,757,718	1,197	29,186	20,327	9,560	11,093	34,128	7,685	6,400	42,845	8,800	171,220
1979	2,576,543,908	1,516	32,598	22,405	10,033	12,119	35,684	8,543	7,101	46,562	10,134	186,693
1980	3,071,463,355	1,783	36,084	22,250	9,665	12,915	37,368	9,431	7,424	50,336	10,257	197,537
1981	3,581,335,908	1,923	38,603	22,744	9,830	14,094	39,040	11,236	7,713	52,848	10,726	208,770

* Increases in Agri., Services and Government due to a change in the Wyoming Employment Security Law effective January 1, 1978.

** Unexplainable increases due to change in Industrial Classification system during 1972.

*** Wholesale and Retail Trade added together under Retail Trade heading during the years 1955 to 1969.

APPENDIX TABLE 21

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT TO AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT PAYMENTS

1938 to Present

Year	Average Weekly Wage in Covered Employment	Average Weekly Benefit Payment	Ratio Average Weekly Benefit Payment to Average Weekly Wage (Percentage)
1938	$ 23.64	$ ---	% ---
1939	23.42	12.94	59.1
1940	23.50	12.28	56.0
1941	25.61	12.47	51.6
1942	30.70	13.28	45.7
1943	35.91	13.74	40.0
1944	39.62	15.08	38.2
1945	41.09	17.64	43.9
1946	41.97	18.55	45.0
1947	47.65	18.06	38.9
1948	53.77	18.37	34.6
1949	55.73	20.30	37.1
1950	56.47	23.68	42.9
1951	61.05	23.23	39.9
1952	64.15	24.04	38.5
1953	67.09	24.93	38.3
1954	68.15	27.72	42.3
1955	70.47	27.99	40.5
1956	74.27	27.96	38.1
1957	76.71	28.74	38.1
1958	79.24	34.77	44.4
1959	84.53	36.70	44.0
1960	88.23	38.54	44.6
1961	88.76	40.79	46.3
1962	88.44	42.67	48.4
1963	90.85	41.87	46.8
1964	93.92	38.25	41.6
1965	94.37	39.02	41.5
1966	96.81	39.47	41.0
1967	100.40	40.08	40.5
1968	105.70	39.36	37.2
1969	111.79	41.52	37.1
1970	118.36	43.82	37.0
1971	124.13	47.39	38.2
1972	133.00	53.45	40.2
1973	146.26	55.49	37.9
1974	166.89	61.94	37.1
1975	184.07	65.24	35.4
1976	200.43	74.35	37.1
1977	218.87	82.51	37.7
1978	236.62	94.07	39.8
1979	265.40	101.23	38.1
1980	299.05	115.05	38.5
1981	329.92	128.41	38.9
1982	345.85	136.56	39.5

Prepared by the WESC Research and Analysis Section, 1983

APPENDIX TABLE 22

POVERTY STATUS DISTRIBUTION RATES ESTIMATED FOR STATE OF WYOMING 1/

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY STATUS AS A PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
Total Persons Below Poverty Level	8.21%	8.41%	21.39%	4.31%
Persons in Families	6.19	6.38	17.16	3.23
Unrelated Persons	2.02	2.03	4.23	1.07

RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL AS A PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
Total Such Persons	3.01%	3.29%	11.47%	2.34%
Under 6 Years Old	1.03	1.25	5.65	.45
6 - 17 Years Old	1.99	2.04	5.82	1.88

POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
Above Poverty Level	91.53%	91.87%	INA 2/	INA
Below Poverty Level	8.47	8.13	INA	INA

1/ Percentages estimated for the State Of Wyoming from the Current Population Survey, Region 27.

2/ INA = Information Not Available

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Current Population Survey updates.

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section
May 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 23

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY COUNTY AND INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT WYOMING, 1982

		Union Membership*							
County	Employment	Union Members	Manuf.	Mining	Constr.	Transp. & Public Util.	Whsle & Retail Trades	Services	Gov't.
Albany	11,963	1,386	129	0	194	365	110	0	588
Big Horn	5,076	482	69	70	16	65	D	D	257
Campbell	20,465	962	D	0	141	483	D	0	337
Carbon	9,545	1,880	157	436	170	571	107	0	439
Converse	7,368	814	D	185	101	271	21	D	230
Crook	2,420	136	0	47	D	D	0	0	86
Fremont	15,694	1,564	0	687	28	77	103	11	658
Goshen	5,732	442	118	0	21	25	21	0	257
Hot Springs	2,402	167	0	D	5	14	0	D	141
Johnson	3,802	284	0	0	76	54	7	0	147
Laramie	31,373	6,402	172	13	567	2,237	225	90	3,098
Lincoln	5,725	731	51	387	45	11	D	D	205
Natrona	38,347	3,319	270	0	533	576	300	211	1,429
Niobrara	1,400	70	0	0	0	D	0	D	66
Park	15,486	521	80	D	11	63	D	D	341
Platte	3,482	710	0	11	162	276	D	D	222
Sheridan	11,263	1,406	0	178	131	355	D	D	687
Sublette	2,389	73	0	0	D	0	0	D	70
Sweetwater	23,877	4,930	14	2,258	821	954	179	10	694
Teton	9,246	159	0	0	12	33	0	17	97
Uinta	9,020	499	0	0	54	99	D	D	331
Washakie	4,959	399	152	0	D	35	18	0	191
Weston	3,823	229	42	17	D	38	D	0	123
Statewide	244,857	27,565	1,263	4,306	3,098	6,574	1,258	372	10,694

D - not shown to avoid individual union disclosure
*Excludes 50 members not classifiable by county of employment

Source: Directory of Labor Organizations for Wyoming 1982-83
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF UNION MEMBERSHIP ACROSS WYOMING INDUSTRIES
1982

Industry	Union Membership	Percent of Total Union Membership	Male Membership	Percent of Total Male Membership	Female Membership	Percent of Total Female Membership
Manufacturing	1,263	4.6%	1,153	5.8%	110	1.4%
Mining	4,306	15.6	4,099	20.7	207	2.6
Construction	3,098	11.2	2,995	15.2	103	1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	6,574	23.8	5,662	28.7	912	11.6
Wholesale and Retail Trades	1,258	4.6	551	2.8	707	9.0
Finance and Insurance	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	422*	1.5	292	1.5	130	1.7
Government	10,694	38.7	5,006	25.3	5,688	72.4
Agriculture	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	27,615	100.0%	19,758	100.0%	7,857	100.0%

*Includes 50 members not classifiable by county of employment

Source: Directory of Labor Orgainzations for Wyoming 1982-83
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF UNION MEMBERSHIP BY SKILL LEVEL AND SEX WITHIN THE INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

WYOMING, 1982

Industry	Industry Employment	Union Members	Percent of Employment Unionized	Apprentices		Journeymen		Percent of Members Who Are Male	Percent of Members Who Are Female
				Male	Female	Male	Female		
Manufacturing	10,200	1,263	12.4%	2	1	1,151	109	91.3%	8.7%
Mining	39,300	4,306	11.0	20	5	4,079	202	95.2	4.8
Construction	18,700	3,908	16.6	254	17	2,741	86	96.7	3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	17,400	6,574	37.8	63	4	5,599	908	86.1	13.9
Wholesale and Retail Trades	50,200	1,258	2.5	2	3	549	704	43.8	56.2
Finance and Insurance	7,500	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Services	34,200	422**	1.2	20	31	272	99	69.2	30.8
Government	37,500	10,694	28.5	17	0	4,989	5,688	46.8	53.2
Agriculture	17,100	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
N.E.C.*	12,800	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	244,900	27,615	11.3%	378	61	19,380	7,796	71.5%	28.5%

*Not Elsewhere Classified - includes domestic workers, proprietors, and self-employeds not classified by industry.

**Includes 50 members not classifiable by county of employment

Source: Directory of Labor Organizations for Wyoming, 1982-83
Wyoming Department of Labor and Statistics

APPENDIX TABLE 26

1980 CIVILIAN VETERAN POPULATION
16 YEARS OF AGE & OVER
BY COUNTY & JOB SERVICE CENTER LOCAL OFFICE 1/

COUNTY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	VIETNAM VETERAN
Wyoming	65,328	63,113	2,215	23,767
Albany	3,383	3,224	159	1,433
Big Horn	1,399	1,365	34	375
Campbell	3,204	3,070	134	1,515
Carbon	3,035	2,961	74	1,158
Converse	1,901	1,867	34	804
Crook	728	695	33	214
Fremont	5,374	5,216	158	1,732
Goshen	1,371	1,333	38	410
Hot Springs	769	763	6	230
Johnson	1,023	998	25	276
Laramie	10,224	9,641	583	3,821
Lincoln	1,173	1,159	14	410
Natrona	12,156	10,758	398	3,979
Niobrara	390	382	8	58
Park	2,981	2,893	88	916
Platte	1,862	1,851	11	755
Sheridan	3,981	3,900	81	1,355
Sublette	609	586	23	153
Sweetwater	5,913	5,737	176	2,421
Teton	1,211	1,185	26	473
Uinta	1,491	1,437	54	548
Washakie	1,230	1,198	32	426
Weston	920	894	26	305

LOCAL OFFICE	NUMBER SERVED	VIETNAM VETERAN
Statewide	65,328	23,767
Casper	12,156	3,979
Cheyenne	10,224	3,821
Cody	3,396	1,037
Douglas	1,901	804
Evanston	1,491	548
Gillette	4,852	2,034
Jackson	1,211	473
Kemmerer	1,173	410
Lander	2,554	823
Laramie	3,383	1,433
Rawlins	3,035	1,158
Riverton	2,820	909
Rock Springs	6,522	2,574
Sheridan	5,004	1,631
Torrington	3,623	1,223
Worland	2,983	910

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980 Wyoming Census
Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, January 1983

1/ County figures are actual data. Local office figures are estimated based upon City & Town and County census data for the designated area covered by the local office.

APPENDIX TABLE 27

1981 PROPERTY TAXES PER PERSON BY STATE

STATE	TAXES PER PERSON	% OF PERSONAL INCOME	RANK BY $ AMOUNT
Alabama	$ 87	1.2 %	51
Alaska	854	6.7	1
Arizona	315	3.6	25
Arkansas	143	2.0	48
California	305	2.8	28
Colorado	362	3.6	20
Connecticut	525	4.5	7
Delaware	172	1.7	43
District of Columbia	440	3.6	12
Florida	260	2.9	34
Georgia	221	2.7	38
Hawaii	204	2.0	40
Idaho	231	2.9	36
Illinois	401	3.8	16
Indiana	308	3.4	27
Iowa	402	4.2	15
Kansas	387	3.9	18
Kentucky	142	1.9	49
Louisiana	123	1.4	50
Maine	356	4.5	21
Maryland	310	3.0	26
Massachusetts	588	5.9	3
Michigan	469	4.7	9
Minnesota	327	3.4	22
Mississippi	150	2.3	45
Missouri	222	2.5	37
Montana	526	6.1	6
Nebraska	415	4.4	13
Nevada	321	3.0	24
New Hampshire	503	5.5	8
New Jersey	543	5.0	4
New Mexico	148	1.9	47
New York	528	5.1	5
North Carolina	190	2.4	41
North Dakota	289	3.3	31
Ohio	294	3.1	30
Oklahoma	163	1.8	44
Oregon	449	4.8	11
Pennsylvania	265	2.8	33
Rhode Island	453	4.8	10
South Carolina	178	2.4	42
South Dakota	367	4.7	19
Tennessee	211	2.7	39
Texas	324	3.4	23
Utah	255	3.3	35
Vermont	410	5.2	14
Virginia	265	2.8	32
Washington	301	2.9	29
West Virginia	148	1.9	46
Wisconsin	390	4.2	17
WYOMING	667	6.1	2
U.S.A. Average	$ 331	3.5 %	--

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce as appeared in U.S. News & World Report, 12/27/82 - 1/3/83.

Prepared by: WESC Research & Analysis Section, December 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 28
ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE FOR 1980, 1981 AND 1982

STATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1980	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1981	1982	PERCENT CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED 1/
Alabama	8.8%	10.7%	14.4%	38.8%
Alaska	9.7	9.3	9.9	16.7
Arizona	6.7	6.1	9.9	67.9
Arkansas	7.6	9.1	9.8	5.3
California	6.8	7.4	9.9	38.6
Colorado	5.9	5.6	7.7	45.2
Connecticut	5.9	6.2	6.9	13.3
Delaware	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.7
District of Columbia	7.3	9.0	10.6	17.9
Florida	5.9	6.8	8.2	25.7
Georgia	6.4	6.4	7.8	25.4
Hawaii	4.9	5.4	6.7	29.2
Idaho	7.9	7.6	9.8	28.1
Illinois	8.3	8.5	11.3	33.3
Indiana	9.6	10.1	11.9	17.4
Iowa	5.8	6.9	8.5	22.2
Kansas	4.5	4.2	6.3	48.0
Kentucky	8.0	8.4	10.6	27.1
Louisiana	6.7	8.4	10.3	23.1
Maine	7.8	7.2	8.6	18.9
Maryland	6.5	7.3	8.4	16.6
Massachusetts	5.6	6.4	7.9	27.1
Michigan	12.4	12.3	15.5	25.0
Minnesota	5.9	5.5	7.8	42.0
Mississippi	7.5	8.3	11.0	33.0
Missouri	7.2	7.7	9.2	19.6
Montana	6.1	6.9	8.6	25.9
Nebraska	4.1	4.1	6.1	50.0
Nevada	6.2	7.1	10.1	48.5
New Hampshire	4.7	5.0	7.4	50.0
New Jersey	7.2	7.3	9.0	24.0
New Mexico	7.5	7.3	9.2	28.6
New York	7.5	7.6	8.6	12.1
North Carolina	6.6	6.4	9.0	41.5
North Dakota	5.0	5.2	5.9	12.5
Ohio	8.4	9.6	12.5	30.1
Oklahoma	4.8	3.6	5.7	59.6
Oregon	8.3	9.9	11.5	15.2
Pennsylvania	7.8	8.4	10.9	30.8
Rhode Island	7.2	7.6	10.2	36.1
South Carolina	6.9	8.4	10.8	35.3
South Dakota	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.9
Tennessee	7.3	9.1	11.8	30.6
Texas	5.2	5.3	6.9	35.4
Utah	6.3	6.7	7.8	20.9
Vermont	6.4	5.7	6.9	20.0
Virginia	5.0	6.1	7.7	29.1
Washington	7.9	9.5	12.1	29.1
West Virginia	9.4	10.7	13.9	27.4
Wisconsin	7.2	7.8	10.7	41.1
WYOMING	4.0	4.1	5.8	50.0
USA	7.0	7.5	9.5	29.1

1/ Ther percent change in the actual number of unemployed workers.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis Section
May 1983

APPENDIX TABLE 29

PROJECTED POPULATION FOR THE YEAR 2000
FOR THE U.S.A. AND STATES
(Numbers in 1,000's)

AREA	1980	2000	% CHANGE	RANK BASED UPON % CHANGE
Alabama	3,890	4,766	22.5%	19
Alaska	400	601	50.3	2
Arizona	2,718	3,733	37.3	5
Arkansas	2,286	2,898	26.8	15
California	23,669	27,147	14.7	33
Colorado	2,889	3,782	30.9	9
Connecticut	3,108	3,274	5.3	47
Delaware	595	654	9.9	41
District of Columbia	638	641	0.5	51
Florida	9,739	12,446	27.8	13
Georgia	5,463	6,598	20.8	23
Hawaii	965	1,165	20.7	24
Idaho	944	1,252	32.6	7
Illinois	11,419	12,350	8.2	44
Indiana	5,490	6,373	16.1	30
Iowa	2,914	3,182	9.2	42
Kansas	2,364	2,666	12.8	36
Kentucky	3,661	4,660	27.3	14
Louisiana	4,204	5,146	22.4	20
Maine	1,125	1,261	12.1	37
Maryland	4,216	4,938	17.1	29
Massachusetts	5,737	5,956	3.8	49
Michigan	9,258	10,297	11.2	39
Minnesota	4,077	4,374	7.3	46
Mississippi	2,521	2,989	18.6	27
Missouri	4,918	5,689	15.7	32
Montana	787	891	13.2	35
Nebraska	1,570	1,704	8.5	43
Nevada	799	1,165	45.8	3
New Hampshire	921	1,104	19.9	25
New Jersey	7,364	7,699	4.5	48
New Mexico	1,300	1,720	32.3	8
New York	17,549	17,654	0.6	50
North Carolina	5,874	7,430	26.5	16
North Dakota	651	765	17.2	28
Ohio	10,797	11,925	10.4	40
Oklahoma	3,025	3,957	30.8	10
Oregon	2,633	3,277	24.5	18
Pennsylvania	11,867	12,769	7.6	45
Rhode Island	947	1,125	18.8	26
South Carolina	3,119	3,934	26.1	17
South Dakota	690	791	14.6	34
Tennessee	4,591	5,946	29.5	11
Texas	14,228	19,295	35.6	6
Utah	1,461	2,102	43.9	4
Vermont	511	593	16.0	31
Virginia	5,347	6,543	22.4	21
Washington	4,130	5,012	21.4	22
West Virginia	1,950	2,496	28.0	12
Wisconsin	4,706	5,243	11.4	38
WYOMING	471	786	66.9	1
U.S.A.	226,505	264,767	16.9%	--

Sum of detail may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: National Planning Association, data as appeared in the 7/26/82 edition of U.S. News & World Report.

Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section
July, 1982

GLOSSARY

ACTIVE FILE: A file of currently used records such as claims records or work registrations (applications).

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM: A program designed to ensure Equal Employment Opportunity without regard to a person's race, creed, color, national origin, religion, age, reliance on public assistance, physical disability, marital status or sex.

APPLICANT: A person who files an application for services with a local office of a state agency, with outstationed staff or with an outreach worker.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: Average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing total sample payrolls by total sample man hours. The earnings reflect not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates but such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS: The number of hours for which pay is received by persons on an established payroll for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings are the product of the weekly hours and hourly earnings.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF): All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973 (CETA): It is the purpose of this Act to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT: Refers to the count of employees earning wages from a firm or employer subject to the Wyoming Employment Security Law. In Wyoming, this includes approximately 85% of the total employed labor force.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT) (1977): First published in 1939, makes available descriptive information concerning most jobs in the U.S. economy. It presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS: Persons, mostly women, teenagers and minorities, not included in the unemployment count and are not actively seeking work because they believe none is available, or lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

DURABLE GOODS: Also known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone-clay-glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and non-electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Also see NONDURABLE GOODS.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: An individual who is a member of a family which (1) received public assistance, or (2) has a family income which, in relation to family size status and location, does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Effective June 1981, the following Poverty Income Guidelines were employed to classify families of a given size as economically disadvantaged for CETA programs:

Family Size	All States except Alaska & Hawaii	
	Nonfarm	Farm
1	$ 4,310	$ 3,680
2	5,690	4,850
3	7,070	6,020
4	8,450	7,190
5	9,830	8,360
6	11,210	9,530
For each additional member add -	$ 1,380	$ 1,170

EMPLOYER: A person, firm, corporation or other association or organization (1) which currently has a location within the U.S. to which U.S. workers may be referred for employment, and which proposes to employ a worker at a place within the U.S. and (2) which has an employer relationship with respect to employees under this subpart as indicated by the facts that it hires, pays, fires, supervises and otherwise controls the work of such employee.

EMPLOYMENT: In labor market statistics and analysis is expressed as a number which comprises the sum of those persons (a) who during a given survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes or personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

ESARS - EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM: A subsystem of the Manpower Operations Data Systems (MODS) which generates statistical output reports based on information collected form the local Job Service offices and then directly entered into the system.

INDUSTRY: In the compilation of economic statistics, describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

JOB SERVICE: The nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the U.S. Employment Service (USES) as grantee State agencies, and the various offices of the State agencies.

JTPA: Job Training Partnership Act.

LABOR FORCE TOTAL: All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute. It consists of both the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE and the armed forces.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE: The proportion of non-institutional population 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

LABOR MARKET AREA: A geographic area consisting of a central city (or cities) and the surrounding territory, within a reasonable commuting distance.

LABOR SUPPLY: The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

LABOR TURNOVER: When applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry or area, refers to the movement into (accessions, including new hires and recalls) and out of (separations, including quits, layoffs, etc.) jobs during a given period of time by workers.

LOCAL OFFICE: A full-time office of a state agency maintained for the purpose of providing placement and other services of the public employment service system and/or claim taking and related unemployment insurance services.

MINORITY GROUP: Individuals not classified as "White, not Hispanic" under the Race/Ethnic designation for various programs. The basic racial and ethnic categories are defined as follows:

> WHITE, NOT HISPANIC: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
>
> BLACK, NOT HISPANIC: A person having origins in any of the black racial peoples of Africa.
>
> HISPANIC: A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
>
> AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE: A person having origins in any of the original peoples on North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent or Pacific Islands.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers and persons on leave of absence without pay.

NONDURABLE GOODS: Also known as "soft goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time, three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather. Also see DURABLE GOODS.

OCCUPATION: The name or title of a job identifying various job duties of a worker. See DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT).

PER CAPITA: A measure of income by unit of population (per person) calculated by dividing the total personal income of an area by the total population of the area. Also see PERSONAL INCOME.

PERSONAL INCOME: The total income received from all sources minus any contributions to social insurance, retirement plans and social security.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS: Statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying changes in trends. For this reason, unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis, compensating for such influences as the summer closing of the schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, seasonal style changes and the like. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month to month changes in joblessness.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES: Terms often used interchangeably and therefore incorrectly as each has a separate and distinct meaning.

a. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS: The category of jobs performed in and around private households, serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments, and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents and acts of war. The numerically important groups include culinary and related food workers, cosmetologists, attendants in hospitals, barbers, janitors, porters, chambermaids and charwomen.

b. SERVICE INDUSTRIES: Establishments in that division of the industrial structure which render a wide variety of services to individuals and business establishments. Included in the category are lodging places, repair services, professional services, educational institutions, etc.

STAGFLATION: When real growth and job opportunities are stagnant (recession), while at the same time wages and prices are rising (inflation).

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC): The SIC manual covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes possible to classify establishments according to type of activity, using a 2, 3 or 4 digit numbering system, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY: The State agency which, under the State Administrator, contains both the State Employment service agency and the State unemployment compensation agency. In Wyoming, this would be the Wyoming Employment Security Commission (WESC).

UNDEREMPLOYED: Term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of capability. This includes persons employed part-time but who would work full-time if such work were available. The terms underemployed and underutilized are used interchangeably.

UNEMPLOYED: Persons in the labor force 16 years old and over who did not work during the reference period (i.e., the week including the 12th of the month), but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last four weeks and who were available for work during the reference period. Also included are those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the total number of unemployed workers by the total civilian labor force, the result expressed as a percentage referred to as the "unadjusted unemployment rate". This rate usually is statistically modified to yield a "seasonally adjusted rate".

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS: Job openings received by the local Job Service office that have not been filled within a specified period of time.

VETERAN: A person who: (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, and (2) was discharged, separated or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or was discharged or released from active duty for a service connected disability.